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Inventory of Invasive Plant Species along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park, Banyuwangi, East Java

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Abstract

A field survey was conducted in November 2013 to inventory invasive plant species present along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park exploratively. Result showed that there were 11 plant species found abundantly along the corridor. Typical native species were dominated by *Cyathea contaminans*, *Casuarina junghuhniana* and *Vaccinium varingaefolium*. Three species were determined as invasive alien species i.e. *Chromolaena odorata*, *Acacia decurrens* and *Blumea lacera* whereas five species were determined as native species but potential invaders i.e. *Rubus moluccanus*, *Melastoma malabatricum*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *Debregeasia longifolia* and *Pteridium aquilinum*. In term of tourism particularly on nature-based destinations enable moving in and out of invasive alien species due to opening the access of some natural protected areas. The environmental impact of an alien species whether it becomes invasive at its destination depends on its biological key point, what ecological role the species may play, and on additional factors such as its tolerance of the gross features of the environment in the new range.

Keywords: invasive plants, corridor, Kawah Ijen, Nature Tourism Park, Banyuwangi

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago located in South-East Asia region comprising approximately 17,508 islands with 1,860,359.67 km² of terrestrial area, 5.8 million water area km² and of 81,000 km coastal line. The country has abundant natural resources as a result of the upheaval of Asian and Australian plates that suggest high level of biodiversity which support as the world's second mega-biodiversity country after Brazil. Indonesia is not only rich in genetic and species diversity, but it is also rich in ecosystem diversity, which includes natural diversity of the terrestrial landscape as well as water, in which organisms (plants, animals and micro organisms) interact with their physical environment [1,2]. Furthermore Indonesia consists of hundreds of distinct native ethnic and linguistic groups which forms very plural cultural diversity [3]. This natural resources and cultural diversity are play vital role as capitals for national development, in which one of approach is through ecotourism.

Ecotourism has become one of the fast-growing sectors of the tourism industry, growing annually by 10–15% worldwide. Ecotourism is defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves

the well-being of local people" [4]. Ecotourism attractions in Indonesia is dominated by nature-based (60%) and traditional culture (40%) [3,5]. Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability; intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial (mass) tourism [6].

The fact that ecotourism activities give positive impacts but it is also generate negative impacts on natural environment, as well as to the local socio-cultural values. The negative impacts emerged from various aspects including physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and political aspects. Spesific to the environment impacts may occur in form of unexpected changes of environmental which may lead to environmental pollution or environmental degradation including landscapes, vegetation community structure, wildlife, coral reefs and piled of garbages [3,7].

One of threats to biodiversity and environment is invasive species. Introduction, distribution and uses of alien species, intentional or unintentional, have caused ecological losses and considerable economical losses. Environment damage caused by invasive alien species is very difficult to recover because this is related to organisms that perform adaptation, growth and reproduction, it can cause the losses of endemic species. The means and routes by which they are introduced are called invasion

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"pathways". Some non-native species, intentionally introduced for beneficial purposes, later turn out to be invasive. Global trade has enabled modern societies to benefit from the unprecedented movement and establishment of species around the world, it gives access to greater share of biological diversity [1,7,8,9].

Such movement like tourism also become one of ways to introduce and spread the species wider. In term of ecotourism particularly on nature-based destinations enable moving in and out of invasive alien species due to opening the access of some natural protected areas. Eco-tourists should be very caring towards environmental sustainability but somehow they can facilitate the spread of invasive species. With some 650 million people crossing international borders as tourists every year, the opportunities for them to serve as vectors for invasive alien species is profound and increasing. They can intentionally carry living plants that eventually become invasive. They can return home with fruits and other living plant materials that carry with them potentially invasive insects parasites and diseases between countries [1,7,8,9,10].

Some researches reported that nature-based tourist destination in Indonesia has been threatened by invasive plant species [10,11]. Tourists unwittingly introduce alien plants into national parks, wildlife destination, nature reserve, nature tourism park, etc; where they degrade protected ecosystems and drive up management costs. However, studies on inventory of plant invasive species in nature-based tourist destinations are need to conduct as initial information for decision-making in further conservation efforts. The aim of this study were to inventory and characterize the invasive plant species along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park, Banyuwangi, East Java and review its morphological characteristics.

METHODS

Study area

The field study was done in Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park, Banyuwangi East Java, Indonesia ($8^{\circ} 2' 30'' - 8^{\circ} 5' 30''$ S, $114^{\circ} 12' 30'' - 114^{\circ} 16' 30''$ E) (Figure 1). Geographically Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park is located in the middle area of Kawah Ijen Merapi Ungup-Ungup Nature Reserve. Administratively governed within two regions of Banyuwangi and Bondowoso. Ijen Mountain Forest area designated as a Nature Reserve by the Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies No. 46 in October 9,

1920 Stbl. No. 736, with area covers 2,560 ha. In further developments, by the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture in Desember 10, 1981, No.1017/Kpts-II/Um/12/1981 assigns a portion of Kawah Ijen Nature Reserve about 92 ha area containing of the crater lake was declared as Nature Tourism Park, while the remaining area of 2,468 ha remain as a Nature Reserve. Today its management is carried out under The Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA) of Forestry Ministry, Region V, Banyuwangi, East Java [12].

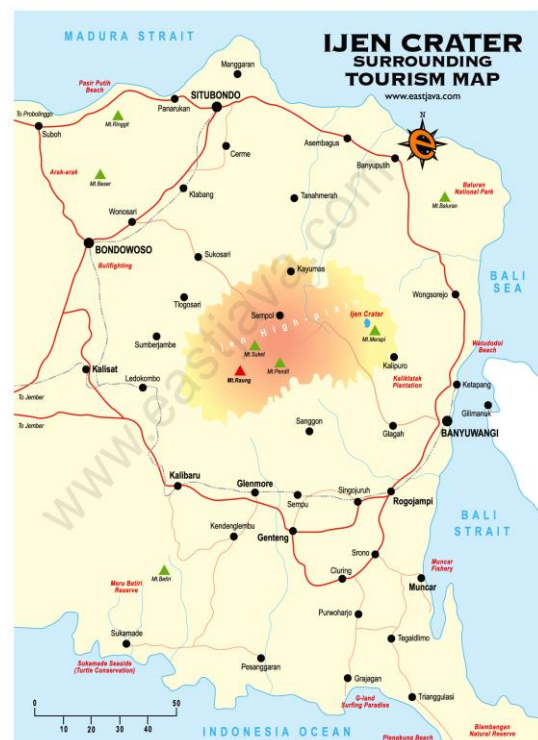


Figure 1. Map of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park and surroundings [13].

The corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park were started from PHKA (Forest Protection and Nature Conservation) post at Paltuding (1600 m above sea level) to the crater lake (2,346 m above sea level) about 3 kilometers (1.86 miles) long with gradients of 45 to 60 degrees (Figure 2.a). The area is affected by monsoons so that the climate is dry with an annual rainfall average 1500 to 3000 mm and temperatures -2 to 23°C [12]. Due to sulfuric acid from the crater therefore the soils and waters around the site remained acidic [14].

The Ijen volcano complex consists of a group of stratovolcanoes constructed within the 15-km wide Ijen caldera. Kawah Ijen is an active

stratovolcano located on the rim of the caldera, which contains a turquoise coloured lake. It is one of the world's largest (30–40 x 106 m³) natural reservoirs of extremely acidic (pH < 0.3) volcanic water and has a surface area of about 1,000 x 600 m and a maximum depth of 180 m. The lake forms a potential danger in the case of an eruption and the area is designated a volcanic hazard. An active vent at the edge of the lake is a source of elemental sulfur, and supports a mining operation [12, 14,15].

Methods

A field survey was conducted in November 2013 to inventory invasive plant species present along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park exploratively. Abundant plant species present on site were also recorded (grasses were excluded). Direct identification were subjected to recognize well-known species. Unidentified species were collected in form of voucher specimens for further identification in Purwodadi Botanic Garden-Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Pasuruan. Literature reviews from plant identification books and many sources such as Flora of Java [16], Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA) [17], Flora of China [18], Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) [19], plant databases of botanic gardens, etc. were used to identify and characterize the observed plant specimens.

The plant invasiveness were determine using literature list of invasive plant species [8], also checked in invasive alien plant species database of SEAMEO Biotrop and the State Ministry of the Environment [20] and some world's invasive alien plant species databases including ISSG - The Invasive Species Specialist Group [21], ISC - Invasive Species Compendium [22], Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) - United States Department of Agriculture [23], etc; also from literature reviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Inventory result showed that there are 11 plant species found abundantly along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park (Table 1). Typical native species such as *Cyathea contaminans*, *Casuarina junghuhniana* and *Vaccinium varingiaefolium* were found abundantly in the area at high altitude. *Cyathea contaminans* (local name: Paku Tiang) were found at lower altitude, widespread in forest/corridor opening then rarely found at higher altitude. *Casuarina junghuhniana* (Local name: Cemara Gunung) grows naturally on the

slopes of volcanoes and also widespread cultivated to all over Indonesia [16]. *Vaccinium varingiaefolium* (Local name: Delima Manda) commonly found in 1800 to 3340 m.asl [16,20,24]. In Kawah Ijen corridor it found only at elevations above of 2000m a.s.l. Both plants are typical and dominated in the shift of High Montane Rain Forest and Sub Alpin Forest. Edelweiss (*Anaphalis javanicum*) were reported abundant in Kawah Ijen [12, 25].

Three species were determined as invasive alien species i.e. *Chromolaena odorata*, *Acacia decurrens* and *Blumea lacera* (Table 1).

***Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R. M. King & H. Rob.** Syn. of *Eupatorium odoratum* L (Figure 2.b). Local names e.g. Bitterbush, Butterfly-weed, Christmasbush, Devilweed, Hagonoy, Jack-in-the-bush, Paraffin-weed, Siamweed, Triffidweed (English), Fei ji cao (Chinese), Rumpit belalang, Rumpit golkar, Rumpit putih (Malesia). It is native to Northern America, South America and Central America. It has been introduced, naturalized and cultivated to Africa; Asia-Temperate (China, Taiwan); Asia-Tropical (India, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines), Australasia and the Pasific. *Chromolaena odorata* is an herbaceous perennial shrub that forms dense tangled bushes 1.5-2.0m in height, sometimes reaches up to 6m as a climber on other plants. Its stems branch freely, velvety-pubescent with lateral branches developing in pairs from the axillary buds. Older stems are brown and woody near the base; tips and young shoots are green and succulent. Flowerheads are terminally corymbs of 20 to 60 heads on all stems and branches. Flowers color are white or pale bluish-lilac, and form masses covering the whole surface of the bush. Seeds are small; 3-5mm long, ±1mm wide, and weigh about 2.5mg per seed; it wide dispersed by wind. *Chromolaena odorata* has been nominated as among 100 of the "World's Worst" invaders. It is reported to interfere with natural ecosystem processes in many national parks. It is a fast-growing shrub, an aggressive competitor and may have allelopathic effects, it forms dense stands that prevent the establishment of other plant species [8,18,20,21,22,23,17,26].

***Acacia decurrens* Willd** (Figure 2.c). Local names e.g. Black wattle, Green wattle, Queen wattle, Sidney green wattle (English); Xian ye jin he huan (Chinese); Acacia noir (French), Schwarze Akazie (German). It is native to -

Table 1. List of plant species abundantly found along the corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park

No.	Species	Family	Habitus	Locality	Invasiveness
1	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub	Alien	Invasive
2	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Fabaceae	Shrub to small tree	Alien	Invasive
3	<i>Blumea lacera</i>	Asteraceae	Shrub	Alien	Invasive
4	<i>Rubus moluccanus</i>	Rosaceae	Shrub	Native	Potential invasive
5	<i>Melastoma malabatricum</i>	Melastomaceae	Shrub to small tree	Native	Potential invasive
6	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	Polygonaceae	Shrub	Native	Potential invasive
7	<i>Debregeasia longifolia</i>	Urticaceae	Shrub to small tree	Native	Potential invasive
8	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Dennstaedtiaceae	Rhizomes fern	Native	Potential invasive
9	<i>Cyathea contaminans</i>	Cyatheaceae	Tree fern	Native	-
10	<i>Casuarina junghuhniana</i>	Casuarinaceae	Tree	Native	-
11	<i>Vaccinium varingaefolium</i>	Ericaceae	Shrub to small tree	Native	-

Australasia (Australia - New South Wales, Victoria). It has been introduced, naturalized and cultivated to Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, South Africa), Asia-Tropical (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines), Asia-Temperate (China), New Zealand, Southern America (Brazil, Caribbean), Northern America (US-California). *Acacia decurrens* is perennial shrub to small tree 3–10 m high or sometimes taller; bark smooth to deeply fissured, brown or dark grey to blackish; branchlets angled with winged ridges which are decurrent with the petioles. Leaves bipinnates with petiole 0.7–2.8 cm long, rachis 2–12 cm long, pinnae 3–13 pairs, mostly 4–7 cm. Inflorescences in axillary and terminal panicles and/or racemes; peduncles 2–5 mm long, glabrous or hairy; heads globose, 20–32-flowered, 4–7 mm diam. in yellow to bright yellow colour. Seeds in pod; pods straight to slightly curved, flat, straight-sided to irregularly and mostly slightly constricted between seeds, 2–10.5 cm long, 5–8.5 mm wide, thinly leathery, glabrous. *Acacia decurrens* first introduced for its fiber in paper production, charcoal for fuels, tannin/dyestuff materials, as road side trees or shade/shelter trees. Then it has become a serious weed problem as it spreads rapidly via seeds and root suckers, and the development of dense thickets has negative consequences for native biodiversity and obstructs water flow [8,18,20,21,22,27,28].

Blumea lacera (Burm. f.) DC. Local names e.g. Malay blumea, Rabbi weed (English), Jian shuang huang (Chinese), Kukronda (India). It is native to Asia-Temperate (China, Japan, Taiwan) and Asia-Tropical (India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines) and Australasia. It has

been widely naturalized to all over Asia, Australasia and the Pacific. It commonly found in dry fields, grasslands, roadsides and forest margins. *Blumea lacera* is annual or biennial herb, erect, 20–100 cm tall, slender, very variable weeds with strong champour odour. Stems simple or more often branched, covered with silky hairs or glandular trichomes; branches sometimes ascending. Leaves sessile or petiolate, elliptic to oblong, 10–12 × 3.5–4.5 cm, veins 5–8 pairs, pubescent. There are many flower heads in single plant, arranged in axillary cymes or terminal panicle. Fruits achenes oblong, sparsely hirsute; wide dispersed by wind. *Blumea lacera* is actually edible plant for vegetable with medicinal properties and as ornamental plants but mostly as weeds in open terrains and having allelopathic effects to surroundings [8,16,18,20,21,22,29].

Five species were determined as native species but potential invaders i.e. *Rubus moluccanus*, *Melastoma malabatricum*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *Debregeasia longifolia* and *Pteridium aquilinum* (Table 1). They are mostly typical of plants succession, which have well-adaptability to harsh environments, after fire, acidic water and soil, etc., so that become dominant in the area. In some countries it has been declared as invasive species, and even in countries where its native it can be invasive.

Rubus moluccanus L. Syn of *Rubus capricorni*, *Rubus hillii*, *Rubus moluccanus* var. *dendrocharis*. Local names e.g. Molucca bramble, Molucca raspberry, Queensland bramble, Wild raspberry (English). It is native to moist eucalyptus forest and rainforest of eastern Australia; wide distributed from Queensland to Victoria, through out Asia-Tropical (India, Sri Lanka, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam,

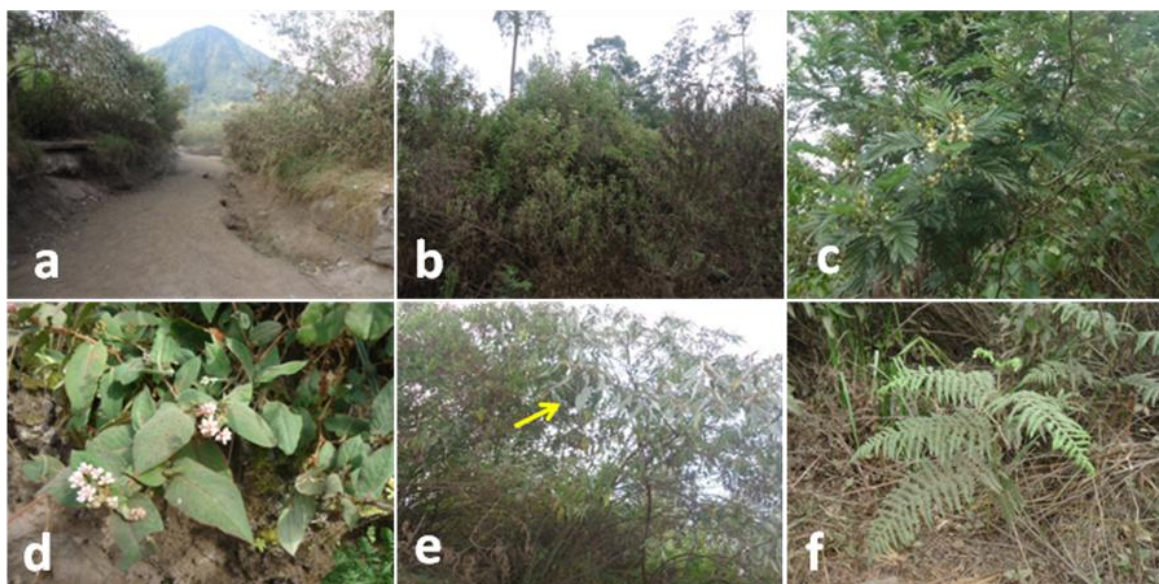


Figure 2. Site documentation (a) Landscape corridor of Kawah Ijen Nature Tourism Park; Plant species documentations: (b) *Chromolaena odorata*, (c) *Acasia decurrens*, (d) *Polygonum barbatum*, (e) *Debregeasia longifolia* and (f) *Pteridium aquilinum*

Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guine, Philippines) and The Pasifics. *Rubus moluccanus* is a scrambling shrub or climber reaching 2 to 3m high, a member of the raspberry and blackberry family. Stems and leaves are armed with medium sized spines. Leaves are large 2–15 cm long, and 3–10 cm wide and lobed with 3-5 lobes, glabrous or sparsely hairy above, densely white or rusty hairy below. Flowers are pinkish red or white and borne in clusters. Berries are red and about 1cm in diameter. *Rubus molucanus* can spread via runners that sprout when they touch the ground and its seeds are dispersed by birds. This scrambling shrub or climber may threatens native plants through overcrowding and competition and its prickly stems may pose a hazard to humans and livestock. It's declared as aquatic or terrestrial noxious weed, spreading by long arching spiny stems, rooting at their tips, as well as by bird-dispersed seeds. Its berries fruit and leaves are edible, used for culinary purposes and contain of any medicinal properties [20,21,22,23,30]

Melastoma malabatricum L. Local names e.g. Malabar melastome (English), Harendong, Kluruk, Senggani (Indonesia), Senduduk, Sekeduduk, Kenduduk (Malay), Yagomyum (Cebu, Phillipines), Karali (India). It is native to tropical and temperate Asia and the Pacifics and then widespreads throughout the tropics, it can be found in the Indian Ocean

Islands, throughout South and South-East Asia, China, Taiwan, Australia, and the South Pacific Ocean; commonly found in the lowland and mountain forests, chiefly in open places, cleared land, waste places and roadside. *Melastoma malabatricum* is a shrub to small trees average height of 0.5–1m high but may occasionally grow up to 5m. Stems reddish, covered with small rough scales. Branchlets are numerous, densely covered with appressed scales. Leaves are blade ovate, elliptic, or elliptic-lanceolate, 4–14 × 1.7–3.5(–6) cm, stiffly papery. Inflorescences subcapitate corymbose, terminal, 3–7-flowered, with 2 leaflike bracts at base. Flowers; five petals reddish purple or magenta with five yellow anthers. Fruits are berries, urceolate-globular, 6–15 × 6–12 mm, succulent, when ripe they break open irregularly to reveal the soft, dark purple, sweet but rather astringent-tasting pulp and numerous orange seed. *Melastoma malabatricum* is one of the most common weeds that grow wildly and abundantly throughout the tropics, especially in the moist areas, it showy bushes rapidly colonises wastelands or cleared land as their seeds are dispersed by birds [21,22,31].

Polygonum barbatum L. Syn of *Persicaria barbata* (L.) H. Hara (Figure 2.d). Local names e.g. Joint weed, Smart weed, Knotgrass (English), Mao liao (Chinese). It is native to Asia – Temperate (China, Japan, Taiwan) and Asia-

Tropical (India, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines). It commonly found in streamsides, wet areas, water sides. *Polygonum barbatum* is perennial herb, rhizomatous. Stems erect, 40-90 cm tall, robust, pubescent, simple or branched above. Petiole 5-8 mm, densely hispidulous; leaf blade lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, 7-15 × 1.5-4 cm, both surfaces pubescent, ocrea tubular, 1.5-2 cm, membranous, apex truncate, cilia 1.5-2 cm. Inflorescence terminal, spicate, erect, 4-8 cm, several spikes aggregated and panicle-like; bracts funnel-shaped, glabrous, margin ciliate, each 3-5-flowered. Pedicel short. Perianth white or greenish, 5-parted; tepals elliptic, 1.5-2 mm. Fruits achenes included in persistent perianth, black, shiny, ovoid, trigonous, 1.5-2 mm. *Polygonum barbatum* is recognized as weeds in rice fields, pools, marshy grasslands, borders of ditches, and lowland-irrigated agricultural land; it dense growth may cover small ponds, irrigation ditches and small streams [18,23,32].

Debregeasia longifolia (N. L. Burman) Weddell in Candolle Syn. of. *Urtica longifolia*, *Debregeasia velutina* (Figure 2.e). Local names e.g. Totongan (Sunda), Katunochchi (Tamil), Orange Wild Rhea (English). It is native to Asia temperate (China and Asia Tropical (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sikkim, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam). It commonly found in open forest, secondary forest, forests in mountain valleys, roadsides, moist places by streams; 500-3200 m. *Debregeasia longifolia* is perennial large shrub or small tree 3-6 m tall, dioecious or monoecious. its morphology is variable, especially in leaf shape and petiole length. Branchlets slender, reddish or purplish brown, petiole 1-4 cm; leaf blade adaxially dark green, oblong- or obovate-lanceolate, sometimes linear or narrowly ovate, papery, abaxial surface thinly greenish gray or gray-white tomentose. Inflorescences borne on current and previous years' branches, 2-4-dichotomously branched, 1-2.5 cm; peduncle 0.3-3 cm, glomerules globose, 3-4 mm in diam.; bracts triangular-ovate, ca. 1 mm, membranous. Male flowers shortly pedicellate, obovoid in bud, 1.2-1.5 mm in diam.; perianth lobes 4, broadly ovate, puberulent abaxially, connate at middle, apex acute; rudimentary ovary sessile, obovoid, ca. 0.5 mm. Female flowers sessile, obovoid, ca. 0.8 mm; perianth tube membranous, 4-denticulate at apex. Fruit achene reddish or orange, ca. 1-1.5

mm, enclosed by fleshy perianth and adnate to it. *Debregeasia longifolia* is typical plant succession on secondary forest or open forests that are undergoing recovery from damage such as after fire, so that it has well adaptability to harsh conditions [18,19,].

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn (Figure 2.f). Local name i.e. Western brackenfern (English). This species is an acidiphilous plants, cosmopolit, distributed throughout the temperate and tropical usually growing in open areas, up to 2000 m a.s.l. It forms a big thicket at edge of forest or recent clearing in sunny places. *Pteridium aquilinum* is a polycarpic geophyte; a perennial fern which reproduces by spores and widely creeping, branching underground stems, sometimes forming colonies. Rhizomes long creeping, covered with fine pale brown hairs. Stipes long, more than 1 m long, thick, dark brown to black in hypogaeal parts, stramineous upwards, densely covered with pale brown hairs. Large compound leaves (fronds) arise directly from a deep underground rhizome that is much subdivided are 0.3-1.3 m high, and 15-45 cm long. Leaves - single, horizontally growing; broad, triangle-shaped; leaflets opposite on the main axis, the lower 2 considerably larger and twice-divided, the upper ones mainly once-divided; sub-leaflets alternate, margins lobed or wavy, edges turned under; leafstalk woody. Spores are borne in linear strips beneath the outer margins of the pinnules of fertile fronds. *Pteridium aquilinum* rhizomes run deeply underground, has large reserves of carbohydrate and can produce buds after fire so that become dominant covers. It is an adaptable plant, it readily colonises disturbed areas, and is favoured by fire and soil acidity. It can even be invasive in countries where it is native. Its presence reduces land productivity and adversely affects biodiversity. The plant is little affected by animals because of its toxicity [23,22,33].

In Indonesia, many nature-based tourism destination areas has been disturbed by exotic-invasive species. Such exotic-invasive species becomes crucial problems [34, 35]. Based on the result of the SEAMEO BIOTROP and the State Ministry of the Environment, there are about 339 plant invasive alien species found in Indonesia [20]. The environmental impact of an alien species whether it becomes invasive at its destination depends on its biological key point, what ecological role the species may play, and on additional factors such as its tolerance of the gross features of the environment in the new

range *i.e.*, the degree to which the immigrant species arrives at a time when it can tolerate the environmental conditions that are being expressed currently; its direction and rate of spread; its population dynamics; its interactions with resident organisms in the new range; and the type of ecosystem it is invading [7].

Biological key point for predicting plant invasiveness based on considerable data *e.g.* within a genus, small genome size indicates plant invasiveness in disturbed landscapes; invasiveness of woody taxa in disturbed landscapes is associated with small seed mass, short juvenile period, and short intervals between large seed crops; vegetative forms of reproduction are an important factor, with the importance of this factor increasing with latitude; taxa belonging to genera not represented in the native flora are more likely to be invasive than alien taxa with close relatives in the native flora; plant species that depend on generalized pollinators and seed dispersers rather than specialized ones are more likely to be invasive; species with numerous, relatively small, soil-stored seeds are pre-adapted for human dispersal, and hence invasion [7,9].

The pathway, along with the vector that transports the invader, are important links in an invasion. If the vector can be intercepted, then the potential invasion can be prevented. Most vectors are human-assisted transport mechanisms that move organisms across their natural barriers via global trade in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, horticulture, including tourism. Much of the responsibility for addressing tourism-related issues of invasive alien species will rest with the customs and quarantine offices in the destination countries, tourism-related agencies (both public and private) need to become more aware of the role that tourists play as vectors of invasive alien species, and take measures to educate their staff, and ultimately the tourists themselves, on the hazards of the spread of such species. Species that are potential invaders are usually not a problem where they are native species. Few governments provide significant investments to prevent export of potential invasive species, except perhaps for "domestic aliens" that are moved by people to new habitats within large nations, or between islands in island nations [7].

Numerous approaches to eradicate or control have been developed, including mechanical, chemical, biological habitat management, and a combination of methods. A

holistic approach to dealing with invasive alien species is advisable, including attention to sources, pathways, interception, and rapid and thorough response at the destination. Action at the source of the potentially invasive organisms is best, because this leaves the other options available for species that nonetheless enter a new range [7].

CONCLUSION

About 11 plant species found abundantly along the corridor. Typical native plant species were dominated by *Cyathea contaminans*, *Casuarina junghuhniana* and *Vaccinium varingiaefolium*. They are typical shift plants of High Montane Dry Forest and Sub Alpin Forest. Three species were determined as invasive alien species *i.e.* *Chromolaena odorata*, *Acacia decurrens* and *Blumea lacera*. They grow abundantly, forms dense stands and having allelopathic effects that prevent the establishment of other plant species, it become serious problem as it spreads rapidly via seeds and root suckers. Whereas five species were determined as native species but potential invaders *i.e.* *Rubus moluccanus*, *Melastoma malabatricum*, *Polygonum barbatum*, *Debregeasia longifolia* and *Pteridium aquilinum*. They are mostly typical of plants succession, which have well-adaptability to harsh environments, after fire, acidic water and soil, etc., so that become dominant in the area. In some countries it has been declared as invasive species, even in countries where its native it can be invasive.

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Spatial Planning in Perspective of Good Governance (A Study on Analysis of Spatial Planning in Batu City as a Tourism City)

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Abstract

Spatial planning is an effort to improve the welfare of the community and to ensure environmental sustainability by taking into account the comparative advantages in an area and minimizing the development gap by reducing slums, and poor and underdeveloped areas. Regional Spatial Planning Policy is a kind of policy product to control the level of environmental damage and the disorganized development and growth in a city or regency. The role of Batu City Government is to realize Batu City space that is safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable as a superior agropolitan city and tourism city in East Java Province. This article utilized Good Governance Perspective and System Theory to analyze the formulation of Regional Spatial Planning Policy in Batu City. This article firstly explained about tourism development, and secondly described the authority and responsibility of stakeholders in spatial planning formulation. The third part clarified good governance perspective on spatial planning in Batu City and analyzed supporting and inhibiting factors in spatial planning formulation in Batu City. The findings showed that only some actors and factors had strong influence over the formulation of Regional Spatial Planning Policy.

Keywords: Good Governace, Governace Perspective, Spatial Planning, Tourism City, Batu City

INTRODUCTION

According to Larsson (2006) spatial planning is an effort to improve the welfare of the community and to ensure environmental sustainability by taking into account the comparative advantages in an area and minimizing the development gaps by reducing slums area, poor and underdeveloped areas. Urban planning is the determination, and assurance of proportional space utilization so that the area may meet aspects of economic activities, and social environment in the city.

Those three aspects are very important for the safety, prosperity, and progress of the people who live in that area. Batu City Local Regulations Number 3 Year 2004, about Spatial Planning of Batu City Year 2003–2013, Article 3 says Purpose of spatial use is to improve the society welfare and for defensive and security purposes realized through a strategy of spatial use implementation aimed to achieve quality spatial use”.

Purpose of spatial uses are to improve the welfare of society through strategy of spatial used in formulation and implementation that

aimed to achieved quality spatial used. The purposes of spatial planning are: 1) The implementation of environmentally spatial used; 2) The implementation of spatial used arrangement of protected areas and cultivation areas, and 3) Achieved quality of space utilization.

scenery. However, Batu City government was still not able to package and manage it well. During this time, supports from the community for Batu City development as a tourism city were still weak. Some of them were indifferent to the spatial planning development of Batu City and also the cleanliness of the city, because in general human resources of Batu City community were still weak. Majority of them had low and average education, not high education.

If the regulation would not formulated properly it will make bad policy implementation, because the quality of the regulations that were implemented in the the field was not good. There were so many reasons why the formulation of Regional Spatial Planning Policy was not good. The first reason was the lack the quality of human resources, especially the government officers in Batu City, while the second reason was due to the lack of participation from the policy actors and another stakeholders including social participation. If spatial planning which were concerned “plots” were not formulated and

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implemented properly, disorganization in the city would exist. It would make the growth of slum areas that disrupted transportation system in the city and the difficulty to overcome environmental problems and health impacts resulting from it.

Based on the background above, the research questions in this thesis is how is the spatial planning in Batu City as tourism city in the perspective of Good Governance? The objective of this research is to try to answer the research question. The objective of this research is to describe and analyze the characteristics of spatial planning in Batu City from the perspective of good governance.

METHODS

Type of Research

In this research, the researcher used descriptive-qualitative type of research. Hybert Hyman in Koentjaraningrat (1991:29) stated that: "Descriptive research is a research aimed to accurately describe the characteristics of an individual, situation, phenomena, or certain group, or to determine the frequency of a certain relation between a phenomenon with another in the society".

On the other hand, qualitative research method, as proposed by Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2005:3) "qualitative method is defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of oral or written words from people and observable behaviors".

Research Focus

The focus of this "Spatial Planning in Perspective of Good Governance (A Study on Analysis of Spatial Planning in Batu City as a Tourism City)" research is:

1. Good Governance perspective on spatial planning in Batu City as tourism city

Location and Site Research

This research is located in Batu City. Batu City is a city in East Java Province. The research sites are in Batu City, especially in the Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department, Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), and Tourism and Culture Departement of Batu City. The sites chose because it fits the title and focus of research that seeks to describe and analyze and interpret those aspects related to the field of spatial planning in Batu City, especially in spatial development view from good governance

Type and Source of Data

Source of Data:

- a) Primary data is data collected from firsthand source. This data is collected through direct interview with the related party, that are: (1) Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City; (2) Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Batu City, (3) Tourism and Culture Departement of Batu City and also (4) Batu City's societies (include an expert of spatial planning in Batu City, common society of Batu City and business man in Batu City).
- b) Secondary data is data collected from documentation materials and literatures related to the research question. This data is acquired through other people's h
- c) elp, such as international journals that related with this research, archives, or document from each government institution in Batu City such as Regional Spatial Planning document, Batu City in Figure, spatial planning map, etc from Bappeda and Local House of Representative of Batu City

Data Collecting Process

Data collecting process is the ways that a researcher can use to obtain data (Arikunto, 1990:134). In this research, data collection is conducted with several ways, as the followings:

- a) Library Study, conducted by collecting data from a number of references related to spatial planning, good government, tourism city, etc.
- b) Field Study, utilizes data collection technique such as observation, interview, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Good Governance perspective on spatial planning in Batu City as tourism city

Policy input greatly affects the policy output through conversion process. The policy output greatly affects environment and than gives feedback to the systems. There was good policy if input, processes properly would produce good policy output, and reflect good feedback to the systems. This because the four stages are very closely related and could not be separated from one another.

Researcher used the six characteristics of good governance which closely related to this case studies that researcher took in the research "Good Governance Perspective on Spatial Planning in Batu City as a Tourism City". The six characteristics of good governance, namely: (a) Transparency; (b) Rule of law; (c) Openness; (d) Participation; (e) Accountability; And (f)

Responsiveness. The detail explanation of relationship of this six characteristics of good governance with the policy formulation process in spatial planning policy in Batu City as follows:

a) Transparency.

Transparency was built on the basis of free flow of information. Processes of institution and informations were directly received by those in need. And below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. YP, Head of General Sub-section and Staff in Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City
“There is no contribution of Tourism and Culture Department in the perspective of transparency yet, because we are still drafting the tourism policies in accord with the policies of the incumbent Mayor”. (Interviewed on March 3, 2013).
- Mr. SW, Head of Facility, Infrastructure and Environmental Planning Division, Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City
“The form of transparency from the Bappeda is by cooperating with all stakeholders in the public trial of our policy. Bappeda, BKPRD and all stakeholders are working side-by-side in determining the developmental direction of regional spatial planning policy and in managing the City of Batu. When public trial is conducted, Bappeda and the Municipal of Batu broadcast it on local TV station and radios as a form of transparency. When the policy is passed and legalized by DPRD, it will be published on local newspapers, official websites of the Municipal and Provincial Government of East Java.” (Interviewed on March 20, 2013)
- Mr. TW, Executive Drawing Technician in Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City
“Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department provides socializations to all villages in Batu City about the regional spatial planning policy in the form of Spatial Planning Map”. (Interviewed on April 4, 2013)
- Mrs. Y, Public Figure and Environmental Activist in Batu City
Community leaders and all tourism activists in Batu City really support the improvement on the transparency of policies made by the government. As far as I know, the transparency of policy has been clearly shown in the public testing, in which all society members may give criticisms or suggestions. Additionally, the socialization of Regional Spatial Planning Policy

map has been running well. Unfortunately, some people are still ignorant or do not really care about it..” (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

- Mr. BW, Public figure in Batu City, Environmental Activist, and one of the Tourism Village Initiators

The transparency for the spatial planning policy, I think, so far so good. Each step taken by the formulator has always been informed first hand to the society through public testing. In addition, the policy products are always published in the website www.jdih.jatimprov.go.id. Unfortunately, not everybody knows about this website. I can say that the socialization on the website, for people to download the policy products, is still lacking.” (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

b) Rule of law.

The legal framework should be fair and carried out indiscriminately, particularly human rights law. Principles of rule of law had the characteristic form of guarantee of legal certainty and sense of justice against any public policy that was made and implemented. And below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. SW, Head of Facility, Infrastructure and Environmental Planning Division, Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City
“Legal basis for regional spatial planning policy in Batu City refer to Act no. 26 Year 2007 on spatial planning and Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works no. 20 Year 2011 on regional spatial planning policy and Detailed City Spatial Plan that may be modified every 20 years”. (Interviewed on March 20, 2013)
- Mr. DF, Expert on Spatial Planning and Head of Treatise Section in Local House of Representatives (DPRD) of Batu City
“Legal basis on spatial planning policy start from Local Regulation, elaborated in more detailed in the regulation of the mayor which also functions as the implementation guideline and local regulation (Mayor Decree) that serves as technical guidelines.” (Interviewed on March 25, 2013)

c) Openness.

The decision-making institutions should work in open manner. Government should actively communicate with the other stakeholders, such as society, private sector and NGOs about what government should do and should decide. Below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. YP, Head of General Sub-section and Staff in Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City

"Anybody who requests data regarding tourism in Batu City will always be granted, whether they are students, community members, NGOs or businessmen, as long as they adhere to the existing procedures and regulations. Tourism and Culture Department is very much open to any society member who wants to access tourism data". (Interviewed on March 3, 2013)

- Mr. S, Expert on Spatial Planning and Head of Treatise Section in Local House of Representatives (DPRD) of Batu City

"The openness of DPRD is reflected on each phase of the policy to be passed into a local regulation. It always undergoes public trial phase, to listen to all aspirations, criticisms and suggestions of the society and all related stakeholders." (Interviewed on April 4, 2013)

- Mr. BW, Public figure in Batu City, Environmental Activist, and one of the Tourism Village Initiators

The government's openness is really clear when the activists ask for data to them to evaluate the on-going tourism developments and also ask data and information related to spatial planning." (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

- Mrs. Y, Public Figure and Environmental Activist in Batu City

The government's openness is shown by all institutions/offices when they become the subject or reference source for research, information and data.." (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

d) Participation.

Every citizen had voice in decision making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Such participation was built on the basis of freedom of association, speech and constructive participation. Participation was also empowerment process of people power in the development and community participation or community awareness. Participation was also one of the measurement of democracy. Below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. SW, Head of Facility, Infrastructure and Environmental Planning Division, Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City

"Bappeda cooperates with BKPRD who responsible for formulating policy and designing the spatial planning policy. Afterwards, the spatial planning policy draft is introduced and publicly tested to society and related stakeholders. However, those

stakeholders tend to be passive. When there is no policy product introduced or publicly tested, they are reluctant to provide feedbacks or inputs to the existing spatial planning policy. Therefore, Bappeda must also participate as the formulator of spatial planning policy". (Interviewed on March 20, 2013)

- Mr. TW, an Executive Drawing Technician in Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City

"Participation of Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department is by providing technical considerations to Bappeda. In making Regional Spatial Planning Policy, Urban Spatial Planning Section provides technical inputs regarding spatial planning and zoning planning. Additionally, Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department also participates in making draft for Regional Spatial Planning Policy Control". (Interviewed on April 4, 2013)

- Mr. BW, Public figure in Batu City, Environmental Activist, and one of the Tourism Village Initiators

"Society participation in Regional Spatial Planning Policy formulation is by expressing our voices in the public trial. Society gives criticisms and suggestions on the publicly tested policy draft. However, most of the society members always give their approval and support to any policy made by the government, without any criticism or suggestion, because most of us take passive stand. If the policy is good, it will proceed. If it is not, then we will say something". (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

e) Accountability.

Accountability was hold the calculation of the resources or authority that used. Accountability was required to provide an explanation for what had been done. Below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. SW, Head of Facility, Infrastructure and Environmental Planning Division, Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City

"The role and accountability of Bappeda in making Regional Spatial Planning Policy is to process all draft inputs from all local government institutions to become a local regulations, especially the Regional Spatial Planning Policy. The role and responsibility of Bappeda can be described as the policy 'chef' who concocts and formulates policies. On the other hand, other local government institutions and stakeholders (all agencies, communities, private sector, local officials, and academics)

are in charge of making drafts (policy material/input) and give criticisms and suggestions which will later be processed to become a policy product, namely spatial planning." (Interviewed on March 20, 2013)

- Mr. TW, Executive Drawing Technician in Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City

"Accountability of the Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department in making spatial policy is to conduct monitoring, evaluation and socialization. Evaluation and monitoring is carried out by consultants who work together with Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department in executing these tasks. So, it is not solely conducted by Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department" (Interviewed on April 4, 2013).

- Mr. NW, Head of Urban Spatial Planning Section in Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City

"In the development of Batu City, the main responsibility remains in the hands of the Mayor. Local House of Representatives (DPRD) only receives reports from the Mayor. The Mayor is supported by a support team called Local Spatial Planning Coordination Office or BKPRD whose responsibility is to give technical considerations to the Mayor about control and urban planning in Batu City. Mayor may also appoint building experts to give technical considerations. The Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department functions as the coordinator for facilities and infrastructures development in the Batu City, but Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department remain responsible to the Mayor." (Interviewed on March 19, 2013).

f) Responsiveness.

City government should try to cater every stakeholder. Government should response quickly to the needs of the community. Government should pay attention to the people. Below are the interview datas and result from the field:

- Mr. YP, Head of General Sub-section and Staff in Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City
"When the Tourism and Culture Department wants to issue an activity or policy, we always conduct internal meeting first, for example with the Tourism Awareness (*Darwis*) groups, tourism villages, etc, depending on what we are going to issue." (Interviewed on March 3, 2013)
- Mr. SW, Head of Facility, Infrastructure and Environmental Planning Division, Local

Development Planning Office (*Bappeda*) of Batu City

"Bappeda is very responsive in listening to criticisms, suggestions, and aspirations of the society and all stakeholders, especially during public testing, which is attended by all stakeholders and Representatives of the society." (Interviewed on March 20, 2013)

- Mr. TW, Executive Drawing Technician in Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City

"Anybody who requests to access documents on regional spatial planning policy and documents on regional spatial planning policy control is always responded positively. All elements of the society may access all data, as long as they follow the existing procedures and requirements." (Interviewed on April 4, 2013)

- Mr. BW, Public figure in Batu City, Environmental Activist, and one of the Tourism Village Initiators

"In my opinion, the Government of Batu City has been very responsive in dealing with complaints or aspirations from the society. Its proven when we (environmental and tourism village activists) asked for the help of tutors to improve the performance of SMB and Human Resources of the local people, the Government of Batu always sent their personnel from the Labor Office. In addition, I think that the Government of Batu City always listens to the society's aspiration conveyed through the public testing." (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

- Mrs. Y, Public Figure and Environmental Activist in Batu City

The responsiveness of the Government of Batu City, as far as I know, is reflected in their quick response when problem arises or when they receive reports from the society/village apparatus, such as obstacles in improving human resources/SMB and other issues related to spatial planning." (Interviewed on April 04, 2013).

Based on the research results and all of data's, we could learn about the six characteristics of good governance that still weak in processes of spatial planning policy formulation in Batu City as tourism city. We could also identify which aspects that had passive role in the formulation of spatial planning in Batu City. Thus, we could conclude that:

1. Transparency

Transparency was quite good in so many aspect, such as in cooperation among stakeholders in "public test", in provide

socialization about spatial planning to society in every villages in Batu City.

Transparency and cooperation among various stakeholders could be seen in the public tests and how they broadcast in the local TV station, and radios. When the policy was passed and validated by the Local House of representative (DPRD), they would publish it in the local newspapers, official Municipal website, and official Provincial website of East Java Province. On www.jdi.h.jatimprov.go.id, every people had privilege to download all of the local regulations that produced by each districts or cities. There was no limitation for people to access the contents in that website because it would made the people to became more awareness on the laws and regulations. Beside that, it would be minimized dissatisfaction or protests towards the Batu City government policies.

Batu City government, especially through Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department that would be provided socialization through spatial planning maps to every villages in Batu City.

2. Rule of Law

Rule of law characteristic very clear in here, because it became legal basis or foundations of formulation of regional spatial planning policy. Act No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning and Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works No. 20 Year 2011 in the regional spatial planning policy and detailed urban spatial planning as foundations of formulation of regional spatial planning policy of Batu City.

3. Openness

Openness in give the datas of government institutions had been impressive because all government institutions namely Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City, Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City and Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City as subject of this research had shown open attitude to the societies, NGOs, and businessmen who want to access their data's, as long as they follow the existing procedures and regulations.

These institutions had provided positive responses to society who wanted to express their assumptions and freedom of speech in form of suggestions and criticisms in the Public Test forum before the policy draft was validated.

4. Participation

Participation was needed in policy formulation and implementation on spatial planning policy of Batu City to make a good policy input and policy process. If there was no participant in policy formulation and implementation, then the policy could not be formulated and implemented well.

In this case, participation had not been so good because the society still passive and just follow the government policies without criticize the essence of the policies because of the weak of human resources of Batu City people.

The others government institutions beside of *Bappeda*, had participated by provide inputs and suggestions on the policy drafts that being tested. They also tend to be passive when there was no policy product presented. They only wanted to criticize and give suggestions when there was policy drafts being publicly tested without any initiatives to give inputs and suggestions.

If this condition continues, it would be produced negative impacts in the Batu City development because it lack of inputs for their policies. Without sufficient inputs it would negatively affect policy process and policy outputs and it would given adversely affect to the society itself.

5. Accountability

Accountability was needed in every stage of policy making, not only in policy formulation and implementation because the government should be responsible with the decision that taken in every stage of policy. In terms of accountability, especially in public test, all institutions namely Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City, Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City and Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City had been worked very well according to their own tasks and functions and had been supported one another.

6. Responsiveness

Responsiveness was needed, especially in the process of policy formulation. Government policy should encompass all inputs from all stakeholders, especially from the society. Therefore, the government had to responsive to the complaints or problems that exist in the community. The government had to quick and responsive to answer the needs of the community.

This responsive attitude had been shown in almost all institutions in Batu City in the public test. In general, they had been responsive and listen the aspirations and complaints of society. in the public test.

All stakeholders were invited, including society, private sector, public figure, Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*) Batu City, Tourism and Culture Department of Batu City and Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Department of Batu City, another government institutions, etc. In the Public Test, they could freely provide criticisms and suggestions or inputs on the policy draft that being tested.

Prior Research

1. Obstacles to Heritage Tourism Planning: Socio-Spatial Planning Problems in Mardin by Elif Gunduzi, Rahmi Erdemi, 2010. The result of finding is strategic integration and co-ordination of all tourism related planning and activity is vital for the creation of sustainable tourism marketing management that delivers social, economic and environmental well-being. In the process of tourism development, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, should make sustainability principles inseparable and integrated elements of planning and implementation. The implementations that enable the local people to be prioritized in participation of the employment should be included in the planning (such as promoting boarding housing, creating a souvenir sector for the improvement of local products, training people to work in guidance and touristic services, inciting the third party investors to employ common people and developing agricultural tourism).
2. The Systemic Location of Tourist Elements in the Integrated Spatial Planning. Case Study: The Outskirts of Bistriña Municipality by Vasile Zotic, Viorel Puiu, Diana Elena Alexandru, 2011. The multitude of regulations regarding the common spatial strategic planning in Romania and European countries challenge the public administrations to properly manage the land, inside and outside the borders of a city or village, and give optimal functionality to areas in accordance to their natural and anthropogenic potential. Much more, the attempts for elaborating such territorial analyses, which are considered the step towards sustainable development, are financially supported by the

local budgets of the administrative-territorial units and other private or public bodies.

If this case compared with prior research to see another spatial planning problems in Batu City, we will find this point:

- 1) The implementation that enabled the society to promote public participation in the planning process (such as promoting boarding house, creating souvenirs for the improvement of local products, training village people to work as guide and tourist service providers, giving some influence to investors to employ village people, and developing agricultural tourism).
- 2) Investors, and local government should properly manage the land, inside and outside the borders of a city and give optimal functionality to areas in accordance with their natural potentials. The attempts for elaborating such territorial analysis, which are considered step towards sustainable development, financially supported by the local budgets of the administrative territorial units and other private or public bodies. And we should always remember that development is not only designed for tourism development, but also become feasible choice and answer for future social and economic coherence and rational evolution.

CONCLUSION

Transparency was good in the aspects of cooperation among stakeholders in "public test", and in provide socialization about spatial planning to society in every villages in Batu City. we can see and analyze the foundations of formulation of regional spatial planning policy (Rule of Law) of Batu City from . Act No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning and Regulation of the Ministry of Public Works No. 20 Year 2011. Openness characteristic in this case showed on the easy system that government institutions gave to all of stakeholder to access their data's. They also had provided positive responses in public test to listen and accept suggestions and criticisms. In the participation aspect still weak, because they still passive and just follow the government policies without criticize the essence of the policies because of the weak of human resources. In terms of accountability, especially in public test, all of government institutions had been worked very well according to their own tasks and functions and had been supported one

another. Responsive in this case had been shown in almost all institutions in Batu City in the public test, because they had been responsive and listen the aspirations and complaints of society.

From the conclusions that had been derived above, there were some suggestions which could be proposed for consideration. Those suggestions as follow:

- 1) Batu City government and all of local work unit (SKPD) had to improve the socialization and give many information concerning with regional spatial planning policy and all of the roles in regional spatial planning policy. It could be improved deep understanding about regional spatial planning policy of Batu City's people especially for the people who live in villages and come from low class. And it would make them obey regional spatial planning policy, so that there was no violation and conflict about spatial planning.
- 2) Batu City government and all of local work unit (SKPD) had to improve the socialization to increase the level of participation in term of societies and private sectors. Batu City government had to give deep explanation to them that participation (such as give criticisms and suggestions to Batu City government) was very important as an policy input to arrange the local policy regulation. Batu City government had to explain that the participation of the very important in Public Test to get a good policy input, to improve the quality policy formulation spatial planning, and improve the accountability and also transparency of Batu City government in formulate spatial planning policy.
- 3) Batu City's government officers (especially the member of Local House Representatives) should join in short course continuously, and comparative study to the others cities to improve them understanding about urban design science and regional spatial planning policy. In government level, the quality of human resources was very important, because human resources were a tools in product some policies and an activator, and determine production process. Human resources brought the main role in determine progress and development of government institution. Therefore, the progress of government institutions development determined by the quality of human resources inside of government institutions.

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Waste Management Policy of Tourism Area in Saensuk Municipality, Thailand

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Abstract

Saensuk Municipality is a famous tourism city in Thailand, especially Bangsaen beach. In supporting the tourism activity, it has waste managing method by using new generation administrator and technologies. However, the waste problem happened in Saensuk Municipality is included the human resource ability, technical facility, and the amount of waste. By using the qualitative descriptive method and doing a series of interview to selected informants, the researcher studied and analyzed the problem, factors, and solutions of the issue. This study found that the nature of the beach and the visitor behavior is among the reason behind the large amount of daily waste in the site. Moreover, the regulation by the local government is sufficient to cover the issue if fully implemented. The study shows that the city had implemented the good governance idea in several institutions, and giving the waste management to the private sector is one of the options to resolve the problem since the quality of the work could be improved.

Keywords: public policy, tourism area, Thailand, waste management

INTRODUCTION

Many years ago, Thai government invested budget to build the waste disposal system for total budget up to THB 22,000 million. The failure to handle the waste into useful thing will be a problem because in 2015 the waste in Thailand will be 49,680 tons per day or 17.8 million tons per year. Many Thai government agencies find ways to manage waste such as campaign to decrease the quantity of waste, waste separation, recycling, and invest the new technology for transform the waste to be energy (Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy, 2012).

In particular, the waste problem that happened in Thailand is also about wastewater. The quantity of community wastewater in Thailand is 14 million cubic meters per day. Wastewater from 1,687 municipalities are 2.5 million cubic meters per day; 6,089 sub-district organizations are 9 million cubic meters per day; Bangkok and Pattaya City are 2.5 million cubic meters per day (Department of Pollution Control, 2009: 1).

There are many Thai regulations for waste management as following:

- Act of Planning definition and process of decentralization to local government, 1999 (dated November 11, 1999),
- Act of Keep cleanness and tidiness of country, 1992 (dated February 19, 1992), and
- Act of Public health, 1992 (dated March 29, 1992).

From the beginning of collecting process, it is understood that Saensuk Municipality has interesting problems consisted of three points as follows:

- 1) Lack number of human resources of waste cleaner. They had enrolled many times but the problem is not only do not have people come to apply for a job but also the waste keepers that working had resign regularly for the Thai people think that this job is a low class job even they can get a good salary.
- 2) Technical problems; The City made the net in the sea for blocking the waste from the sea and keeps the beach clean from sea waste, for example, but the net always broken. It takes a lot of money to repair the net, thus it is cancelled to repair the net but still put it in the sea.
- 3) The amount of daily waste not only comes from the people daily activity, but also from the sea and from the tourist or visitor. The visitor does not make it by themselves and also do not bring waste from their home,

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but their waste happen when they buy some foods and beverage on site.

Another issue is about the landfill place in Bangpra Sub-district which can support the waste until only 2016.

There are many related principles and theories which using for analyzing the issue. As one of prominent ideas, the theory of good governance suggests how to govern the public in certain principles. Table 1 below shows several principles of good governance by different resources.

For the principle of Good Governance, it is concluded that it is the base of a good thinking that not only in the government sector need to have, but also private sector. In this part, if we look at Table 1, it is clear that there are six points that were mentioned from more than one source namely the Participation, Rule of Law, Transparency, Equity and Inclusiveness, Effectiveness and Efficiency, and Accountability.

Moreover, the idea of New Public Management could improve administrative of government sector by giving opportunity to professional management, improving the organization structure and operation system to be smaller structure, and promoting discipline of finance.

Table 1: Comparison among the principles (Source: UNESCAP, 2012: 2-3; Yodsomsakdi, 2006: 297-298; Rule of Office of the Prime Minister, 1999)

Good governance	The principle by		
	UNESCAP	Thai Government	Samrit Yossomsakdi
Participation	√	√	√
Rule of Law	√	√	
Transparency	√	√	√
Responsiveness	√		
Consensus oriented	√		
Equity and Inclusiveness	√		√
Effectiveness and Efficiency	√		√
Accountability	√	√	√
Moral		√	
Value		√	

Furthermore, the principle of citizen participation allows the public to be involved in governing their life. In Saensuk Municipality, for example, inhabitants can participate in waste management which the information will be analyzed by the idea that discuss before.

Particularly in waste management, the principle of 4Rs for the waste management is significant, namely [21]:

- *Reduce* means reducing the amount of waste produced each day by using less. For example when buying products look for those that use the least amount of packaging.
- *Reuse* is to keep using something before we either recycle it or dispose it. Storing food in reusable containers rather than disposable bags is one example of reusing.
- *Recycling* many things such as drink containers, newspapers and some plastics. Recycling is the process of taking a product at the end of its useful life and using some or all of it to make another product. When using things that cannot be reused, must ensuring that those things are made of materials that can be recycled.
- *Recovering* materials or energy from waste that cannot be reused or recycled. Recovering energy from waste materials is a growing technology.

Therefore, it is understood that how to do the good way for solving the waste problem and using for waste management.

Moreover, this paper is about Saensuk Municipality wastewater control related to wastewater problems. According to Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Department of Pollution Control surveyed the potentials of community wastewater treatment in Thailand since year 2005 to 2009 which there are three problems, namely: 1) the system operation and maintenance, 2) the management readiness, 3) the knowledge and participation in system management.

The research was taken place in Saensuk Municipality, as one of the most interesting places in Thailand for tourist attraction.

METHODS

Figure 1 shows the map and location of Bangsaen beach, Thailand as the study location.

Data Collecting Method

This research is a qualitative method in social research. The focus of research is on waste management process, and many related factors on the process. The study points to three points are namely the waste management, the factors, and the solution.

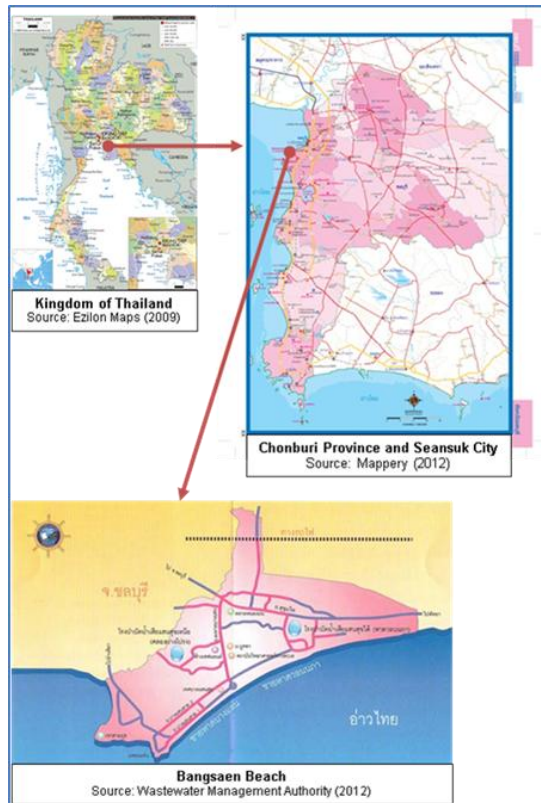


Figure 1. Map of Bangsaen Beach and Saensuk Municipality

Moreover, the study found the supporting and obstacles factors in the waste management, the implementation of waste management, and the solutions for solving the problems in the waste management policy. For the interview session, the purposive selected informants were chosen, thus, there was interview session to the Mayor, the Head of Cleanness Department, the Director of Public Health and Environment, Traders, and the local populations.

Data Analysis Method

As a qualitative research, this study employs the logical approach to analyze the findings and data and draw the conclusion at the end. The data gathering and analyzing process were conducted in a simultaneous way. Analysis of the data used in this study consists of three activities, namely [20]

- c) Data Reduction is by summarizing, choosing, and focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. In this case, the policy implementation was investigated.
- d) Data Display is compiling and presenting the information for later use in reporting research results.

- e) Drawing Conclusion is by giving initial conclusions as a tentative one, and changed if not found strong evidence to support the next phase of data collection. Valid evidence supported suggestions and consistent conclusions will put forward as a credible conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Saensuk Municipality is directed by a Mayor who is assisted by several officials and agencies. For taking care waste management, there are two divisions: Division of Public Health and Environment and Division of Sanitation Mechanic which had obviously separated responsibility. The Division of Public Health and Environment has responsible in keep cleanness part, while the Division of Sanitation Mechanic has responsible in waste and filth disposal part, waste and filth factory part, and wastewater treatment control and checking part.

The waste management of Saensuk Municipality in the present is beginning to the new period of development, technology, and method for helping in waste management to be sustainable. From interviewing the Mayor, it is known that Saensuk Municipality has managed the waste under many principles such as public administration and management, good governance, new public management, citizen participation, and the 4Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover). In the past, Saensuk municipality had manage waste in old style of government organization but in the present, Saensuk municipality has bringing many ideas of private company to apply in waste management as the result of globalization and the experience of the Mayor (Mr. Narongchai Khunluem). In Saensuk Municipality, the Mayor is the key person in development because he had created and implemented many new methods for managing or solving the problem in Saensuk Municipality waste management by sharing the responsibility to several actors, public and private. The local government is also increase the budget. Saensuk municipality is the government organization which has to follows many of government regulations for administration. In operation, they operate with the strategies, internal management, and external cooperation to be the supporter in organization administrative. For the operation method, Saensuk municipality had separate Saensuk city area to 11 areas which some parts hire the private company to operate on the main roads

and the other parts will operate by the municipality employee. The operation time of waste management is since 05:00 until 16:30 to avoid disturbing the population and tourists activity.



Figure 2. Waste on Bangsae beach as in daily situation (Source: Saensuk municipality)

Moreover, there are many problems in waste management. Human resource, material, tool, and limited landfill place were solved by the Saensuk municipality hiring the private company in many projects. The project of hiring a private company for sweep and manage waste on the main road solves the problem of human resource, tool, and material. The project of hiring the private company to build a waste separation factory solves the problem of limited landfill place and can be a benefit from the recycling of waste. The project of hiring the private company for collecting waste in the sea to solve the problem that the net to block the waste cannot work in efficiency and had a problem of human resource.

For the term of citizen participation, even there are 43 communities, but the citizen participation is low and limited. The participation in waste management, although the municipality has the idea, there is not much citizen's participation. They mostly just complain and suggest more than help and participate for together managing waste in a sustainable method.

There are many factors that have impacts to waste management in Saensuk municipality such as supporting factors and obstacles factors. The supporting factors are the municipality budget, the leader and administrator capacity, location and places, other organizations relations, and Saensuk communities. The obstacles factors are population cooperation, tourist's behavior,

number of human resource (waste keeper), materials and tools, and natural factor.

According to the interview with the Mayor, the first supporting factor is "the vision administrators" which had to accept that the administrator is the factor that has impact to every parts of organization and other factors. If the administrators are good, meaning that will be a high level to be a supporting factor for other factors to be good factors. And for the first obstacle factor is "the cooperation in waste management of the population" because they are not recycling, separating, and never change their behavior.

Moreover, another important obstacle factor is the natural, because the sea in Thai Gulf flowing from left to right which brings a lot of waste from three river mouths to Bangsae Gulf. The garbage is disposing in other city but flowing to Bangsae makes the municipality has to spend a lot of money in every year for managing this problem.

Therefore, in overall of Saensuk municipality can manage waste in efficient way by many elements such as administrators, budget, staff, materials, the control planning, and evaluation for improve and solve the weakness of waste management. Which all of these supporting factors and elements of Saensuk municipality make them can manage waste in efficiency and sustainable.

From problems and obstacles in waste management of Saensuk municipality such as population and tourists, number of employee, materials, natural, and the place for landfill become the solutions in many methods. Every solving method is from the problem study and mayor decisions which has objective to manage waste in sustainable which there are many methods are as following:

- 1) Hiring private company for cleaning footpath and sweeping roads. The municipality has operated this project since 2012 which are a good result and in 2013 the Saensuk municipality hires the private company for manage more areas. This project can solve the problems of number of employee and materials which are lightening the load of municipality and can be solved the problem in good result.
- 2) The employment of the private company for keeping waste in the sea. Bangsae Gulf get the impact from the sea tides that flow waste from three of main river in Thailand especially Chao Phraya river and

Bangprakong river. The sea tides in Thai gulf are flow from left to right which bring a lot of waste to Bangsaen beach. In the past, Saensuk municipality had built the net for block waste before to the beach and bought the waste keeping boat for keep waste from the net. The problem of net is there are waste unrecorded to the beach, had often to spend a lot of money for repair the net in every year, the waste keeping boat cannot support the quantity of waste, the number of waste keeper are not enough, and when the seaweed stick with the net for a long time it will be rot and stank. So, the municipality of Saensuk hires the private company that has experience for manage waste in the sea for manage waste from the sea in Bangsaen gulf.

- 3) Term of reference in giving the private sector to be the investor for constructing and managing the operation system of waste disposal efficiency is increasing. This project is the project for solving the problem of landfill place that will be full in 4 years and increasing the efficiency of waste management by dismantle the old waste sump for bring the old waste that can recycle and can be the benefit for sell and benefit using which will make more empty area for landfill in longer time, will build the separation factory of separate and recycle of waste which will could recycle waste around 80% and bring for landfill only around 20%. This project will be a project for solving many problems in a long term.
- 4) The project of reducing of foam using in Bangsaen beach area. This projects is supporting waste management in sustainable in principle of 4Rs are reduce, reuse, and recycle. The quantity of waste in Saensuk city mostly from Bangsaen beach area and most of the waste on Bangsaen beach area is foam. The municipality had meeting with all the stakeholder which the result is avoid to use foam and use the material that can reuse or the natural material because foam is the thing that not easy to degradation.

There are two solutions for Saensuk municipality waste management problem, which are the private company hiring and cooperation of municipality and citizen. The private company hiring is the solving method which fulfill the weakness of municipality management especially

in action which can solve and fulfill in short and long term. The private company hiring is a good choice because there are many problem in regulation which when hire the private company makes the operation system is easier. For the cooperation of municipality and citizen, one of a good projects is decreasing foam using on Bangsaen beach which not only can solve the quantity and duty of waste management, but also can makes the other problem easier to solve such as the problem of waste sump.

However, even there are many projects for solved the waste problems but it is not a solving way in sustainable. The sustainable way should be the cooperation from all of the stakeholders are the population, tourists, and municipality to do the reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover from waste which will be a solving way in sustainable. And from the analyzing with the theories can conclude that most of the points from the theories of public administration and management such as good governance and new public management, also citizen participation and principle of 4Rs are related with the waste management way of Saensuk municipality which there are only some points of them that the Saensuk municipality did not do in the same direction.

To sum up, the waste management in Saensuk municipality has some success parts by finding the way for solving and managing the waste issues. In the future, the problem will not happen if the Saensuk municipality private company cans operation in waste management well and is in their objective but if they cannot manage it well the new problem will come absolutely.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The operation of waste management in Saensuk municipality is under Act of Planning definition and process of decentralization to local government in 1999, Act of Keep cleanness and tidiness of country in 1992, Act of Public health in 1992, Announcement of Wastewater management organization in 1999, and many municipal laws.

Nowadays, Saensuk municipality is in the new period of administration and development which many problems had already solved and many problems will be solve in future soon. The waste problems solving of Saensuk municipality

are solving under bureaucracy that has good governance which everything is going well.

There are supporting factors and obstacles factors of waste management in Saensuk municipality. The first supporting factors is the administrator vision which the administrator of Saensuk have the vision to solve the problem in a long term. The second supporting factor is mayor are knowledge and capability from his experience also the background which he is in the politician and business family makes he know a lot in administration. The third supporting factor is organization capacity which Saensuk has been ready in budget, human resource, and material.

The fourth supporting factor is duty specification and assignment which this is the main working of waste management. All of these are the supporting factor that makes the Saensuk municipality be the strong local government organization in waste management. The obstacle factors are the population that not cooperation to reduce and recycle waste, and the natural factor that the sea flow a lot of waste from the river mouth to Bangsae beach which this factor the Saensuk municipality cannot control it.

However, the supporting and obstacle factors may can changing or will be solve soon because the Saensuk municipality knows all the problems and operating to solve it. For the citizen participation, being the big problem even the citizen has some participation but just in case of administrative and management which in action, the citizen do not cooperation for solve waste problem in sustainable.

Moreover, the Natural factor is an important factor because the tides flow a lot of waste to Bangsae beach which not only the Saensuk municipality has to spend a much money to solve this problem but, also the sea waste has an effect to the beach which destroying scenery and travel atmosphere.

Suggestion

We suggested that the Municipality should promote to the population to give cooperation in reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover. Also, the Saensuk municipality should support the project of Bangsae beach with no foam by find the new material for sell in Saensuk area which it will be facilitation and makes the population and trader want to cooperation in using the material that can biodegradable. They also need to do the spare plan in case that the private company cannot operate on municipality

planning which it will be serious impact to the Saensuk municipality in the future.

The city has to do the coordinate with the central government and the local government on the mouth of both rivers for cooperate in solve the problem together which will be a solving at source of waste in the sea.

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Ecological and Social Evaluation of Coastal Tourism Destination Development: A Case Study of Balekambang, East Java

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Abstract

Tourism is an important sector in developing countries to support economic growth, and coastal areas are famous destinations in tourism. The plan and design for Balekambang coastal area as a tourism destination in East Java, Indonesia has been formulated and published. However, it seems lack ecological and social perspectives. This study examines coral reefs structure as one of the ecological parameter and tourist perspectives as social parameter for destination development evaluation. Twenty belt-transects were established along Balekambang coastline, and then divided into three sections, the east, the centre and the west sections. Every belt-transect was 200m in length and consists of 15 plots 1 x 2m. The tourist perspectives to Balekambang were determined using questionnaire among 234 respondents. Based on the Morisita similarity index, the coral reef of east section consists of 2 zones, the centre consists of 5 zones and west section consists of 4 zones. The Shannon diversity index (H') among zones at every location was ranged. The diversity index of the east section ranged from 2.07 to 2.72, the central section ranged from 1.32 to 4.20, and the west section ranged from 3.13 to 4.20. Zones that were close to the coastline had lowest diversity indices than zones that located far from the coastline. Mostly, tourists stated that Balekambang was interesting, but the attractions of tourism should be added. Respondent knew there were forest surrounding Balekambang, and it has the possibility to develop as tourism destination. These findings argue that the forest conversion to cottage area that planned by the local government in the west section should be reviewed. It seems forest in the west section should be developed as a forest park to meet tourist needs and redistribute tourist concentration in the coastline.

Keywords: Ecological and social evaluation, coastal, tourism, sustainable development, East Java.

INTRODUCTION

The term of coastal describes a location as being on or near a coast. Tropical coasts, ecologically, has diverse ecosystem adjacent to the coastline such as coral reefs, seagrass meadows, open sandy, rocky shores, mangrove, and lowland tropical forest. Among the coastal ecosystems, the attentions to coral reefs are increase since the ecosystem threatened seriously. Coral reefs are known rich and diverse in species that interact which each other to form extremely complex communities in the earth. Coral reefs are formed by compacted and cemented skeletons of marine invertebrates belonging to the phylum *Coelenterata* and class *Anthozoa*. Such animals are sessile species living primarily in colonies of individual polyps [1]; [2]; [3].

The roles of coral reefs are numerous, from economic to ecological benefits. Coral reefs play an essential economic role for many coastal human communities, as they provide a habitat

for fisheries, a source of marketable materials and goods, and an attraction for tourists. Ecologically, coral reef has high gross primary productivity producing 3,000-7,000 g carbon/m²/year. Coral reefs are home of numerous marine creatures such as, echinoderms, giant clams, turtle, sea snake and reef fishes. This ecosystem has an important role to protect shoreline from erosion, abrasion and coastal damage. Coral reefs can also transform, detoxify, and sequester wastes released by human [4]; [5]; [6].

The diversity of living creature of coastal area is huge and presents the best area for leisure. The coastal has long been a magnet for tourist, and tourism in coastal area grows rapidly throughout the world. The images such as clean water, healthy coastal habitat, safe, secure, and enjoyable environment are clearly the main specific factors for coastal tourism, and it is fundamental factors to the successful of coastal tourism [4];[7]. The coastal become popular destination due to the recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, surfing, boating and sun bathing. However, increasing number of tourism among coastal destination has affect coastal ecosystems destination, especially coral reefs. Many scholars argues that sustainable uses

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should be promoted and implemented to meet coral reefs sustainability, particularly coastal as tourism destination [8]; [4]; [9]; [10].

The sustainable tourism has introduced throughout the world as a new paradigm of tourism development. The term of sustainable tourism is derived from sustainable development that introduced at 1987 in the report entitled *Our Common Future* by World Commission on Environment and Development. In general, sustainable tourism seeking a more productive and harmonious relationship between visitor, local community and ecosystem destination without depleting natural resources [11]. Hence, the ecological and social evaluation has uses intensively to reach sustainable development in wide development issues in agriculture, plantation, urban planning and tourism [12]; [13]; [14].

Many example of tourism development practices, evaluation and monitoring has come from western country, but less study has been conducted in developing country like in Indonesia, where the coastal area has been intensively used as tourism destination. In this study, we examining the coral reef ecosystem structure of Balekambang at East Java, assessing tourist attitudes and proposing ecological and social information for destination development to meet coastal sustainability.

METHODS

Study site

Balekambang is the famous coastal tourism destination in East Java Province, Indonesia. It is located at southern part of Malang regency as the main tourism zone of East Java. Beauty coastal ecosystem and white sandy beach were promoted as tourism object. Ecologically, the sandy beach vegetation divided into two formation, *Barringtonia* formation and *Ipomoea pes-caprae* formation. *Barringtonia* formation dominated by *Barringtonia asiatica*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Hibiscus* sp., *Pandanus tectorius* and several herbs species. The species of aquatic ecosystem (known as intertidal marine life zone) are diverse from invertebrate to vertebrate animals, as well as from algae to spermatophytes plants. Within the intertidal zone, coral reefs spread from west to the east and distribute between high and low tide zone,

and it is become spectacular seascape of Balekambang. During low tide, tourist can walk along intertidal zone to observe coral reef diversity, collect fish and marine creatures, and other activities. Two small islands exist in the front of the beach, namely Ismoyo Island and Hanuman Island. Both of these become interested tourism object, particularly in Ismoyo Island where Hindu temple stands in the center of island.

Balekambang receive a lot of tourist and contribute significant economic benefits for local government. Because of this situation, the planning for Balekambang development was formulated and released in 1994. The concerned authority believes that the benefits will multiple in the future [15];[16]. The documents state that tourist arrival in 2000 will reach 215,778 visitors, and in 2004 it will reach 2,733,608 visitors [16]. However, after 1997, the number of tourist arrival was decreased and the projection did not attain. The economic crisis happened in the end of 1997 and decreased in environmental quality were the factors to lead tourism growth tend to decrease [17].

According to the site plan documents, coastal zone of Balekambang will be divided into several zoning such as entrance zone, infrastructures development zones, restaurants and souvenir shops, art center zone, and cottages zones. Based on the scenarios, the locations of proposed cottages zone is the tropical forest that is the home of the tropical forest biodiversity [15];[16]. However, no assessments have been conducted related to the forest, as well as aquatic ecosystem. This means that development plan lacks of ecological information.

Coral Reef Structure

The study of coral reefs structure of Balekambang coastal has been done in 2005. It was divided into three sections based on the land uses characters by tourist, east section, centre section and west section, respectively. The east section is the former destination, and still used intensively by tourist. The centre section recently uses intensively by tourist and become the target of tourism infrastructure development. The west section receive little number of tourist compared the centre and east sections. The overall study site and transect was mapped at Figure 1.

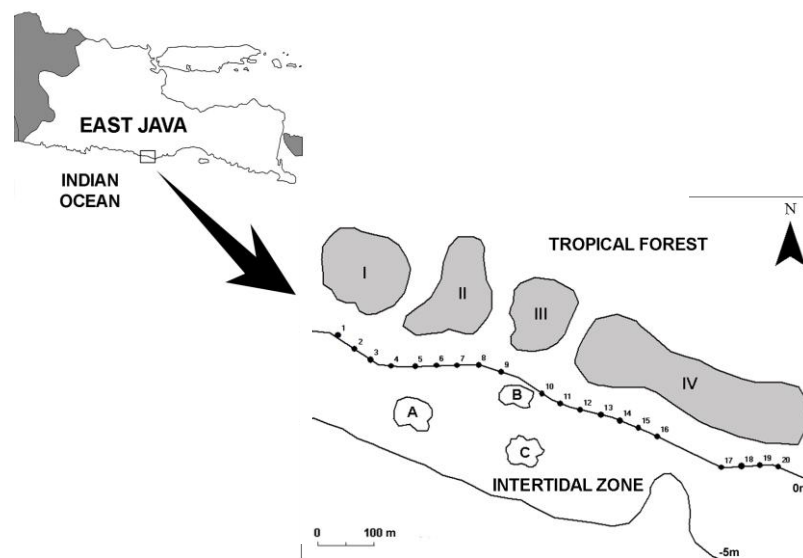


Figure 1. Map of East Java and location of study site. Dots number indicate locations of belt transect (stretch from shorelines to ocean at intertidal zone): 1 – 8 laid out in west sector, 9-13 laid out in centre section and 14-20 laid out in east section. There are three islands, namely Wisanggeni (A), Hanuman (B) and Ismoyo (C). Area I is proposed become cottages area, II is planned become art centre exhibition, III is visitor center, and IV is proposed as parking area and restaurant zone.

Totally, twenty belt-transect were established at intertidal zone at the east, centre and the west sections of Balekambang. Every belt-transect had 200m in length and consists of 15 plots of 1 x 2m. Species relative density, relative dominance and relative frequency were measured in every plots. Morisita index was calculated to analyze the spatial distribution pattern of coral reefs community, and Shannon-Weaver diversity index (H') was used to estimate biodiversity of community. Furthermore, importance value (IV) index was calculated to determine the relative importance of each species in the communities [18].

Tourist Perspective for Balekambang Development

In order to understand the tourist perspectives to Balekambang, an 8-item questionnaire regarding tourist perceptions and general ecological knowledge concerning Balekambang was formulated and distributed to 234 tourists during vacation days. It was followed by interviews approximately 15 to 20 minutes to explore respondents attitudes, particularly the uses of forest as a tourist object at Balekambang. Since respondents were diverse in educational background, tribes and language, and origins, the interviews were conducted using local language (*Bahasa Jawa*) and national language (*Bahasa*

Indonesia). All respondents were informed that their responses would be confidential [19].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Coral Reef Structure

This study recorded 39 species of Coelenterata appear in Balekambang. Family of Acroporidae and Faviidae has the highest number of species (Table 1). Based on the Morisita index, every section of the study site was divided into several zones that reflected spatial distribution pattern of coral reefs community (Table 2). The table shows that the first zone of every section has the lowest diversity index compared to the next zones. Furthermore, it was followed by degree of coral disturbance among the first zone or zone located in range 0 - 100 m from the coastline that is heavily disturbed. It seems human activities during low tide affect coral destruction (Table 3).

Tourist perspectives

Of the 234 respondents, 144 were male (61,5%) and 90 were female (38,5%). Among 234 respondents, 22% has an age of <20 years old, 60% was 20–40 years old, and 18% was >40 years old. The distribution of respondents origin were 51% from towns surrounding Balekambang, 34% from Malang City, 15% from other big city such as Surabaya. Result of the interviews was shown in Table 4.

Table 1. List of species were found at Balekambang during this study.

No	Family	Genera	Species
1	Acroporidae	Acropora	<i>Acropora</i> sp.
2		Astreopora	<i>Astreopora moretenensis</i>
3		Montipora	<i>Montipora aequituberculata</i>
4			<i>Montipora digitata</i>
5			<i>Montipora effluorescens</i>
6			<i>Montipora monasteriata</i>
7			<i>Montipora tuberculata</i>
8			<i>Montipora verrucosa</i>
9	Agariciidae	Leptoseris	<i>Leptoseris</i> sp.
10	Dendrophyllidae	Dendrophyllia	<i>Dendrophyllia</i> sp.
11		Tubastraea	<i>Tubastraea</i> sp.
12		Turbinaria	<i>Turbinaria mesentarina</i>
13			<i>Turbinaria peltata</i>
14	Faviidae	Favia	<i>Favia lizardensis</i>
15			<i>Favia speciosa</i>
16		Favites	<i>Favites complanata</i>
17		Goniastrea	<i>Goniastrea australensis</i>
18			<i>Goniastrea favulus</i>
19			<i>Goniastrea pectinata</i>
20			<i>Goniastrea retiformis</i>
21		Plattigrya	<i>Plattigrya lamellina</i>
22	Merulinidae	Hydnophora	<i>Hydnophora pilosa</i>
23		Merulina	<i>Merulina ampliata</i>
24	Milleporidae	Millepora	<i>Millepora</i> sp.
25	Mussidae	Lobophyllia	<i>Lobophyllia corymbosa</i>
26			<i>Lobophyllia hataii</i>
27			<i>Lobophyllia hemprichii</i>
28	Oculinidae	Galaxea	<i>Galaxea</i> sp.
29	Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora	<i>Pocillopora damicornis</i>
30			<i>Pocillopora euydosi</i>
31			<i>Pocillopora meandrina</i>
32			<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>
33	Poritidae	Alveopora	<i>Alveopora japonica</i>
34		Goniopora	<i>Goniopora fruticosa</i>
35			<i>Goniopora tenuidens.</i>
36			<i>Goniopora</i> sp
37		Porites	<i>Porites</i> sp.
38	Siderastreidae	Psammacora	<i>Psammacora digitata</i>
39			<i>Psammacora superficialis</i>

Table 2. Coral reef structure of Balekambang. H' is Shannon-Weaver diversity index, and IV is important value index.

Sections	Zones	H'	Distance from coastline	Dominant or co dominant species
East	E.1	2.07	0–150 m	<i>Goniastrea australensis</i> (IV = 16.41) and <i>Plattigrya lamellina</i> (IV = 14.81)
	E.2	2.72	151-200 m	<i>Acropora</i> sp (IV = 33.09)
Center	C.1	1.32	0-110 m	<i>Goniastrea retiformis</i> (IV = 34.22)
	C.2	3.89.	111-130 m	<i>Acrophora</i> sp. (IV = 30.66)
	C.3	3.27.	131-160 m	<i>Montipora effluorescens</i> (IV = 18.81) and <i>Plattigrya lamellina</i> (IV = 22.80)
	C.4	4.20	161-180 m	<i>Astreophora moretenensis</i> (IV = 32.50) and <i>Goniastrea australensis</i> (IV = 21.26)
	C.5	3.53.	181-200 m	<i>Astreophora moretenensis</i> (IV = 23.42) and <i>Plattigrya lamellina</i> (IV = 23.42)
West	W.1	3,13	0-90 m	<i>Acrophora</i> sp (IV = 57.38)
	W.2	3,96.	91-150 m	<i>Acrophora</i> sp (IV = 31.80)
	W.3	3,96	151-180 m	<i>Montipora effluorescens</i> (IV = 18.17) and <i>Plattigrya lamellina</i> (IV = 22.64)
	W.4	3,53.	181-200 m	<i>Plattigrya lamellina</i> (IV = 23.78) and <i>Pocillophora verrucosa</i> (IV = 21.63),

Most (77%) of the respondents argue that Balekambang was beautiful, expressed their interest to coastal destination. Interestingly, 11% of the respondents stated that the area was not beautiful because the quality of Balekambang decrease compared 10-5 years ago. About 65% respondents stated their dissatisfaction with the current environmental conditions, mainly due to waste abundance in everywhere and the beach was crowded by visitors. The issues of visitors number seems to be managed since 82% respondents state that Balekambang was very crowded by visitors. Following interviews, several respondents stated that the destination enlargement was needed to accommodate tourist arrival. Respondents knew (74%) that

coral ecosystem being affected by tourist activities, especially during low tide when tourist enters to the coral reefs ecosystem. Respondents knew the role of the forest in their live (74%), and they knew that forest can be used as tourist destination. Following interview, most tourists stated that forest in Balekambang could be developed to become tourist destination such Cangar Grand Forest in Malang or Purwodadi Botanical Garden in Pasuruan. Most of the respondents (89%) agreed that the forest would be developed as a destination. Following the interviews, respondents stated that the role of forest as destination may lead to educational purposes and also conservation program opportunities.

Table 3. Percentage of coral reef disturbance and tourist activities during low tide as observed during this study

Sections	Zones	Distance from coastline	Coral reef disturbance	Tourist activities during low tide
East	E.1	0-150 m	50%	yes
	E.2	151-200 m	3%	no
Center	C.1	0-110 m	59%	yes
	C.2	111-130 m	16%	yes
	C.3	131-160 m	0%	no
	C.4	161-180 m	0%	no
	C.5	181-200 m	0%	no
West	W.1	0-90 m	11%	yes
	W.2	91-150 m	3%	yes
	W.3	151-180 m	0%	no
	W.4	181-200 m	0%	no

Table 4. Tourist responses to questions concerning Balekambang (n =234)

Questions	Response	Percent
What is your perception about Balekambang landscape as a tourist destination?	Beautiful	77
	Uncertain	12
	Not beautiful	11
Are you satisfy with the current environment of Balekambang?	Yes	28
	Uncertain	7
	No	65
Is it important to add and diversify tourist object?	Yes	93
	Uncertain	7
	No	0
What do you think about number of tourist visiting Balekambang ?	Much and crowded	82
	Uncertain	0
	Less and not crowded	18
Are the coral reefs affected by tourism activities such as fishing, swimming, and collecting marine creatures?	Yes	74
	Uncertain	3
	No	23
Did you know the role of forest in your life?	Yes	74
	Uncertain	10
	No	16
Is the forest potential to develop as tourism object?	Yes	80
	Uncertain	18
	No	2
Are you in favor that the forest should be managed as atourist destination?	Agree	89
	Uncertain	8
	Disagree	3

Discussion

Formerly, the beauty of coral reefs spread out from east to the west of Balekambang. Immediately after the area was opened as tourism destination, the east section intensively used as tourist destination. The children playing ground, camping ground, parking area was established, and restaurants as well as souvenir shops grows rapidly. Then, the centre section received more visitors due to tourist arrival growth simultaneously. However, the tourism growth seems uncontrolled and less of destination management system lead corals disturbance in east and centre section, which indicated by lowest diversity index among such zone and the degree of destruction. Hence, impact of tourism activities to environments is significant as shown by some scholars [4]; [20].

Recently, several coral reefs species are distributed at intertidal zone of Balekambang under tourism pressure. While there are no data related previous species diversity and richness, the occurrence of coral reefs species was indicators that Balekambang is one of the best coral reefs habitat in southern coast of Java Island. The existence of Acroporids corals (Acroporidae) has important role in disturbed coral reefs for its resilience. Acroporids plays an important role within reefs communities by providing the geological, physical and biological foundations for the development of numerous shallow reef communities [21]. However, since Acroporids are very popular and become the targets of reef collectors and tourist [8]; [4], the attention to Acroporids was needed, as well as other species of corals in Balekambang.

Meanwhile, the coral reefs structure in the west seems more diverse, the threats to destruction come from cottage development planning. The impact of cottage development was identified by several authors lead to siltation and pollution from the land to the sea (Burak, 2004). Ironically, the development it self will converse tropical forest become cottage development. Hence, the planning of cottage development seems to be reviewed to meet sustainability uses, both for terrestrial and aquatic uses. Social perspectives, especially from tourists, supported the future challenge of this argument. Mostly, visitor seems not to agree with this plan, and it was reflected by their opinion during interview. The cottages are very exclusive, and not all visitors have an access to such cottage. They show several failure of cottage development, and their opinion was

supported by the data of tourist arrivals and hostel occupation during 1997 to 2004 [21].

The forest park seems to be the solution to meet sustainability. The benefits from forest park will not only to diversify the tourist object, but comes from several arguments. Forest park will become place to conserve lowland tropical forest, protecting aquatic ecosystem from physical disturbance coming from terrestrial ecosystem, a place to learn about vegetation as well as botanical garden, reducing crowded tourist along sandy beach and importantly lead visitors not to enter coral reefs ecosystem during low tide. It seems will lead integrated coastal zone management models, as applied in several countries [9].

CONCLUSION

The ecological and social evaluation of Balekambang as coastal tourism destination shows that integrated planning is urgently needed to achieve sustainability. The proposed documents for development needs to be reviewed due to the lacks of consideration on coral reefs conservation, which now threatened by tourism activities. A development scenario that potentially leads to ecosystem degradation, both in terrestrial and aquatic, should be reviewed. Hence, we suggest that development planning for Balekambang should be drawn integrally

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Relevancy of Law No. 10 Year 2009 about Tourism Towards Creative Economy as a New Platform Of Tourism Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

It is necessary for human beings to become as creative as possible in order to maintain their viability. It can be said that human creativity emerges ever since the existence of humans on planet earth itself. Since year 2011 until now, Indonesia is the only country in the world having a big institution that uses the term creative economy that is the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, formerly known as Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The emergence of the term Creative Economy itself hints that within the tourism development in Indonesia, the government is seeking to optimize creative economy sector, besides the country's natural and cultural heritage. On the other hand, up until now Indonesia still uses the Law No. 10 Year 2009 about Tourism as a platform in Indonesia's tourism development. This matter of course brings up challenges about several issues such as why does the government of Indonesia emphasizes on creative economy in their tourism development and is Law No. 10 Year 2009 about Tourism still relevant towards the development of creative economy in Indonesia. This research is based on a qualitative type, descriptive approach, and emphasize on the literature study.

Keywords: Law No. 10 Year 2009, Creative Economy, Tourism Development

INTRODUCTION

Humans are gifted with the ability to think in a much broad capacity and sense than other living beings making them the world dominator. Naturally, since their existence on planet earth, this ability is applied through creativity in order for humans to perform things easily and conveniently, fulfilling their life needs and to maintain their life continuance. Bilton (2007) explains that creativity must meet two criteria; it must produce something new, and it must produce intellectual property which is valuable or useful [1]. This applies not only to individual beings but also to organizations, companies, countries, etc. The UK Government has many times highlighted its creative skills as a source of competitive advantage. Until now, it appears that Indonesia is the only country in the world that has a government institution at the central level with the nomenclature of creative economy.

England itself as a country who first popularized the term creative industries as the core of the concept of creative economy, do not have an institution with the same name [2]. Instead their tourism ministry goes with the

official name of the Department of Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS). The tourism department in Indonesia goes by the official name of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy since 2011.

The creative economy, and the broad spectrum of creative industries that it encompasses, is an essential component of growth, employment and international trade in today's global age [3]. The term creative economy first appeared in 2001 in John Howkins's book about the relationship between creativity and economics. DeNatale and Wassal (2007) explains that the model that emerged from this creative economy initiative assessment of New England's creative economy identified three primary and interrelated components, namely the creative cluster, the creative workforce and creative communities. The creative cluster refers to industry, both commercial and non-profit; the creative workforce refers to occupation; and creative communities refer to geography [4].

Tourism in Indonesia is an important component of the Indonesian economy as well as a significant source of its foreign exchange revenues [5]. Indonesia was ranked 81st out 133 countries in the World Economic Forum Tourism Competitiveness Report for 2009, it has since risen to 74th place in 2011 [6]. In order to

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promote a further increase in the numbers of tourists, Her Minister planned to sharpen the country's profile as a multicultural, modern democratic country [7]. Despite its importance, Indonesia's tourism industry remains one of the country's most underexploited natural resources. Despite having the potential to cater to a broad range of tourist tastes from luxury beach holidays seekers to cultural and eco-tourists; tourism numbers have showed limp growth while neighboring countries have seen numbers soar [8]. Even the increasing tourist number for the past years, the growth is slow when compared to that of other members of ASEAN.

During the crisis in 1998, the tourist arrival targets in ASEAN member countries were almost the same; Malaysia 5.5 million, Thailand 7.7 million, Singapore 6.2 million and Indonesia 4.6 million. But Indonesia has now lagged far behind, with Malaysia's 2013 target reaching 26.8 million, Thailand 25 million, Singapore between 14.8 million and 15.5 million, while Indonesia 8.6 million [9]. There are some problems in the tourism sector of Indonesia. The infrastructure development in Indonesia especially in terms of transportation to reach tourism destinations are still considered insufficient [10] causing investors to be less keen in entering the market. Another issue regards to foreign ownership. The presence of foreign ownership leads to income from the tourism sector not fully contributing to the state income. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 36 Year 2010, foreign ownership can reach up to 49%. Community lifestyle is also another issue. The first issue about the lifestyle is the hygiene-related, habits of the people who throw garbage/rubbish at will. The other problem is that the Indonesian people tend to be more proud if traveled in a foreign country than to travel in the country [11]. Other major issues regarding the tourism sectors in Indonesia mainly include natural disasters, security issues and natural resources conservation as a basis for tourism destination competitiveness and sustainability [5].

One of the major developments in tourism sector of Indonesia is ministry created in the cabinet reshuffle in 2011, which is the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Like any other ministries in the world, departments will experience a name change, but it appears until now that only Indonesia is the one who uses the creative economy concept in their tourism ministry despite that the concept was made by the British model. The development of the

creative economy in the last decade was considered as an alternative solution, as well as global strategic in maintaining economic growth within the global economic slowdown.

According to Sugiarto (2013) Creative economy which is based on knowledge and creativity as a selling point has recently emerged as a force capable of winning the competition and economic development in Indonesia [12]. The Indonesian Government's seriousness in developing the creative economy is shown by the release of Presidential Instruction No. 6 Year 2009 on Development of Creative Economy. In addition, under the Presidential Regulation No. 92 Year 2011 on December 21, 2011, has established the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy with the vision to actualize the well-being and quality of life in Indonesia by moving the tourism and creative economy.

In this paper researcher would like to emphasize on why the creative economy is considered important towards the tourism development in Indonesia, and whether the tourism law is relevant towards this matter. This study is carried out to analyze the relevancy of Law No. 10 Year 2009 about Tourism towards creative economy as a new platform of tourism development in Indonesia. In this regard, this short study is structured as an attempt to fill the limitations of scientific information in order to provide insight, especially to policy makers who will develop a creative economy in Indonesia [13].

METHODS

This research use qualitative type of research, descriptive approach, and emphasize to literature study. The data collecting technique are using observation method and related text document.

Data Collections

Data was collected through observation and document reviews. Observation was done by collecting and examining data and researching data on the circumstances and the actual reality to obtain answers to the problems. It used to recheck the information collected from the secondary data. The observation is to support the researcher to solve the problem and provide additional data that support the result. Document reviews was done by exploring and examining both historical and contemporary document. It is mean to obtain or to get accurate theories and references regarding data

of the result findings by studying relevant rules, regulations, reports, documents and literatures.

Data Analysis

In this study, researcher use qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman. Data analysis techniques of Miles and Huberman (1994) consist from four activities, namely: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion [14].

1. Data Collection

An activity when researchers collect data needed for the study through the steps in the data collecting process.

2. Data Reduction

A process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appears in written up field notes or transcription.

3. Data Display

An organized, compressed assembly of data and information that permits conclusion drawing and action Data display can be done in the form of a short description, charts and or relationships category.

4. Conclusion

An activity to conclude the records of the court where the initial conclusions presented are temporary and will be changed if they do not find strong evidence to support the next phase of data collection. Conclusion may not appear until data collection is finished, depending on size, coding, storage, and retrieval method used. The meanings of data have to be tested for their validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Creative Economy as a New Platform of Tourism Development in Indonesia

In Indonesia, especially in the legislation in force, the term Creative Economy is used instead of Creative Industries, as by First Dictum Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2009 on Development of Creative Economy is: "... economic activity based on creativity, skill and talent to create individual creativity and inventiveness of individuals that have economic value and affect the welfare of the Indonesian people" [2]. In 2010, the creative economy sector itself has contributed positively to the Indonesian economic growth in general, including to its GDP as well as the absorption of work force and balance of trade. In 2010, creative economy contributed approximately IDR 468.1 trillion, or equivalent to 7.29% of national GDP [15].

In the same year, creative economy also successfully absorbed approximately 8.6 million

workforce, or equivalent to 7.9% from the total national amount. In comparison, the tourism sector absorbed 7.4% million people, or 6.9% of national work force. In terms of balance of trade, in 2010, the value of export was much higher than the value of import. The rate of growth of the creative economy in Indonesia itself continues to squirm, even, its development is higher than the national growth rate. Based on the creative economy statistical data released by the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia (BPS), the rate of growth of the creative economy in 2013 reached 5.76% and the national growth rate of approximately 5.74%. The sector is also able to absorb labor reached 11.872% of the total national employment [12].

Business prospects of the creative economy in Indonesia also shows that the more promising developments, this year the turnover of the creative economy in Indonesia is estimated to reach IDR 600 trillion. The increase in business this year Indonesia's creative economy grew on average 10% more than the 2012 which reached IDR 530 trillion, the economic contribution of the creative reaching 7% of the total GDP of Indonesia. Furthermore, there is a trend that creative economy absorbs greater number of workforce in Indonesia. In other words, more and more Indonesian people are becoming more dependent for their livelihoods to the creative economy. It was explained earlier that the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy has brought creative professionals together for conferences, exhibitions and festivals. One of the outstanding activity and attempt that is held annually since 2007 is the *Pekan Produk Kreatif Indonesia (PPKI)* or Indonesia Creative Products Week (ICPW). The ICPW event, as explained by Her Minister on a press conference in 2013 ICPW on 25th November 2013 is expected to provide a better understanding of the creative industries, public awareness of creative potential, expand networking among fellow actors and the creative parties can support sustainability. Other attempts done include national video contests such as the Eagle Documentary Awards, photography exhibitions such as Indonesia World Underwater Photo Exhibition, fashion and designers monthly/annually forums such as Jakarta Fashion Week or Indonesia Design and Craft Biennale 2013, and culinary events such as Indonesia Food and Hotel Expo 2013 that includes Indonesia Barista Competition,

Indonesia Salon Culinaire, and other activities [16].

Creative Industries involve many stakeholders and target groups. Most of the target group are small-medium enterprises (SMEs), thus developing the creative industries will improve the welfare of society. Aside from events in terms of developing creative economy, the Ministry has also been cooperating and involves other stakeholders such as Association of Regional Development Banks (*Asosiasi Bank Pembangunan Daerah* or *Asbanda*) to provide access to capital for SMEs. To date, there are four cities that are firmly confirmed as a creative city in Indonesia, these are Yogyakarta, Solo, Bandung, and Pekalongan as a creative city, and on process of being confirmed by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or UNESCO.

Her Ministry explained that this is one of our efforts to encourage cities in Indonesia to ripen preparations in infrastructure both physical and nonphysical to be a creative city known international community. Creative economy can build the image and identity of the nation in the international community. The wealth of local knowledge held by the Indonesian nation is a creative economic development capital. The creative economy here means a process that allows for an increase in value, either by making use of science or technology. Therefore all developments related to creative economy such as arts is considered a big potential in boosting Indonesian tourism to a whole new level.

These events that have been held are just some of the attempts of the Government in giving opportunities for the society to explore and develop the creative economy in Indonesia as a tourism platform. It can be seen that the Government supports, facilitates and open as wide opportunities for creative industry players in Indonesia. Surely the Government through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy's acts are not limited in here, but continue to create further events as well as providing media to continue to improve creativity and productiveness in the creative economy as Indonesia's new tourism platform. Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy also consistently provide and support groups or individuals deemed worthy to continue working and exhibiting their work nationally and globally.

The entry of the creative economy to the Ministry of Tourism is precisely to spur workers to better work of art that works of artists who

highbrow art will be known internationally. With the collaboration of creative economy, the track for artists and creative beings are much more available and set formally. This means that the existence of artists will be more appreciated and valued. Thus, tourism is a forum to promote artwork and SMEs of the Indonesian society to a broader level, not to emasculate the freedom and exploration of the artists/creators. With the availability of creative economy in the structural organization, it is also expected that the creative works of the society will not only be exposed, but also more protected in terms of intellectual property rights, thus avoiding issues such as copyright or the brain drain.

Relevancy of Law No. 10 Year 2009 about Tourism towards the Development of Creative Economy in Indonesia

Law No. 10 Year 2009 provides rules for the tourist industry in Indonesia and provides for the rights and obligations of the community, of tourists and of the Government and Regional Government. It makes provision for the development of tourism, the determination of tourism strategic zones, the registration of tourism businesses, etc. The Law establishes the Indonesian Tourism Promotion Agency and Regional Tourism Promotion Agencies which shall be responsible for: improving Indonesia image in tourism; increase tourist visits and expenditures; collect funds from resources other than the State budget; etc. The Law further provides for the establishment of the Indonesia Tourism Industry Federation to support the development of the competitive tourism business sector. Law No. 10 Year 2009 consists of 16 chapters and 70 articles that explain the laws and regulations of all tourism-related attributes in the Republic of Indonesia. This section will discuss and analyze the articles on Law No. 10 Year 2009 that relates to the development of creative economy in Indonesia.

Chapter 2 about Basis, Function and Objective. Article 4 that states that tourism affairs shall be intended to: increase the economic growth, improve the people's welfare, eradicate poverty, overcome unemployment; preserve the nature, environment, and resources, promote the culture; raise the nation's image, foster a sense of patriotic, strengthen the nation identity and unity, and strengthen inter-nation friendship. In the first point of the article, it is mentioned that the tourism affairs shall be intended to increase the economic growth. As

mentioned in the previous sections that the creative economy is seen as a solution, an alternative, and a global strategy to maintain and increase economic development in the country. Recently on 23-24th January 2014, Her Minister was one of the Indonesian delegations attending in this year's World Economic Forum (WEF). WEF is the world's leading annual forum that addresses the development of the world economy and the development of a variety of important issues in the world both politically and security, climate change, sustainable development and culture and creativity. Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy participated in Indonesian promotional events both in *Malam Indonesia* or Indonesian Night which has been held four times by the Ministry of Trade and Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), as well as investment forums organized by BKPM. After four rounds held from, Indonesian Night has become a fixed event in the WEF program is eagerly awaited by participants as it has managed to become both a promotional event of Indonesian culinary diplomacy, as a platform to show the richness and creativity of Indonesian cultural heritage through traditional and contemporary performing arts, and to show the warm welcome of Indonesia [16].

As for the fourth point overcome unemployment, based on the statistical data released by BPS, the rate of growth of the creative economy in 2013 reached 5.76% and the national growth rate of approximately 5.74%. The sector is also able to absorb labor reached 11.872% of the total national employment (Sugianto, 2013). The PPKI or Indonesia Creative Products Week event itself for example, has involved more than 1.750 creative beings with visitors reaching the total of 85,000 people and total transactions reaching IDR 355 million (parekraf.go.id). In regards to the last point of the article, the implementation of PPKI makes creative meetings possible, collaboration, and expansion of the network in each community from different parts of Indonesia and business interaction to build strong creative and competitive business. Overall, PPKI is considered the first step for the players in the development of the creative economy sector to penetrate the global market. Compared to the previous Tourism Law No. 9 Year 1990, the article as part of the basis, function and objectives chapter is considered relevant towards the development of creative economy, but only in general. It mentions all attributes concerning tourism

functions of a nation and applicable towards the development of creative economy itself. The previous law did not input economic growth as one of the intentions of the availability of tourism affairs. It was mainly involving expansion and maintaining the tourism attractions, increasing the social welfare, and encouraging the utilization of domestic products. The latest law also inputted more details and more articles as more improvements and programs are being developed in order to increase the nation's tourism.

Now, creative economy in tourism is considered as a new platform that has a selling point and increases the tourism competitiveness of the country. Indonesia is seen as a potential country to develop creative economy concept since the nation consists of diverse and multicultural identities. With the new formulated law creative economy was considered as a new alternative, solution and global strategy to increase economic growth, overcome unemployment, improve people's welfare, promote culture, raise the nation's image, and strengthen the nation's identity, unity and international relations. Therefore article as a basis of the tourism affairs has been able to raise creative economy as the new platform of creative economy in Indonesia, though the article consists of overall general statements.

Chapter 4 about Tourism Affairs Development. Article 7 that states that tourism affairs development shall cover: tourism industry, tourism destination, marketing, and tourism institutionalism. The article provides clear guide on what tourism affairs development should cover when comparing to the previous law, that only mention about tourism development itself and the objectives without mentioning what should be covered. With this article the proper identification of what tourism affairs should cover will be able to make a vivid objective, strategy and programs in improving the nation's tourism. For example the concept of creative city explained previously is part of new development of the tourism destination. Four cities have been proposed to UNESCO to be acknowledged as Indonesia's creative cities. Her Minister explained that the four cities are chosen because they are considered to have advances in art, creative industry and design.

The development and penetration of creative economy have also attract and motivate the creative sectors from different regions to keep upgrading and improving their works in

order to increase the competitiveness of each of their own provinces, cities, ethnics, etc. For example the events held by the Ministry in terms of exposing and developing creative economy showed the works and output of each different ethnic from different parts of Indonesia. Competitions held were also part of the triggers in improving the quantity and quality of creative human resource in the nation. This will not be apart from the fact that each region in Indonesia might be competing with each other and this does not only impact towards their own quality but also towards the their region as a tourism destination.

Chapter 6 about Tourism Business Article 17 that states that the Government and Regional Government shall develop and protect the micro, small and medium scale business and cooperatives in the tourism business sector by: prepare the policy on tourism business reserving for the micro, small, medium scale business, and cooperatives and facilitate the partnership of the micro, small, medium and cooperatives with the large scale business. Creative economy has a very broad scope. It relies on creativity and knowledge as well as information held by human resources as the main actor. Creative economy thus, has the advantage that it is not going to run out of raw materials like other activities in economy such as an industry. Creative economic activity also proved resilient towards the attack of an economic crisis. The future prospect of creative economy development towards tourism in Indonesia can be concluded to very promising since Indonesia has a large potential in improving it. It should also be based on productive and creative human resources, which makes the creative economy as a new source of competitiveness for Indonesia. Another additional advantage of creative economy is that it does not require huge capital. Many companies are using social media to market their services and products and proved its success.

Indeed the Government through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy continues to improve the creative economy sector. The main Laws that base the ministry are Law No. 10 Year 2009, concerning tourism; Law No. 33 Year 2009, concerning cinematography; and Law No. 11 Year 2010, concerning cultural conservation. There are no specific regulations yet concerning creative economy in the tourism ministry itself. It was mentioned that the Government identified 14 subsectors of creative economy and the Ministry of Tourism and

Creative Economy added another subsector which was considered significant in the developing creative economy in Indonesia. But none of this is mentioned officially within the laws and no laws or regulations are provided to control the 14 subsectors specifically. As seen in the official website of the Ministry-www.parekraf.go.id- the 3 main laws that is the basis of the Ministry itself only covers tourism, cinematography and cultural conservation.

As the Ministry of Tourism is collaborated with creative economy sector, the Law No. 10 Year 2009 is still considered irrelevant towards creative economy as the new platform of tourism in Indonesia since there is no article that specifically mention about creative economy itself. However if the Government wishes to improve the creative economy sector, it should be taken for granted by inputting an article in the Law specifically provides greater portion to the creative economy. This will then clearly emphasize the creative economy as a platform with establishment of tourism in Indonesia, making it more relevant and have strong legal protection.

CONCLUSION

In the development of the creative economy in Indonesia under the new Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the researcher identified two perspectives in the study. Based on the definition and creative economic activities listed in the Presidential Instruction With the inclusion of the development of creative economy activities in the Ministry of Tourism, the first perspective is that the development the creative economic activity is related tourism sector only. Therefore this perspective narrows the scope of the development of the creative economy.

The second perspective is the implications development of creative economy activities remains under the Ministry of Tourism and is associated with tourism activities. There is a reciprocal relationship between tourism activities with creative economy activities. Tourism activities can stimulate and promote economy activities and vice versa, where creative economy can also promote tourism activities. By looking through the Government's perspective, it seems they prefer the development creative economy activities that will develop towards tourism, as a new platform for its tourism development.

Whatever the perspectives are, there is still unclear portions of the development of

creative economy within the Ministry of Tourism and Economy. The Law No. 10 Year 2009 as the basis foundation law concerning tourism still consists of generality. No specified terms regarding, mentioning, nor leading specifically towards creative economy itself. Therefore, the Indonesian Tourism Law No. 10 Year 2009 is not relevant towards creative economy as a new platform of the tourism development.

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Cover :
Waterfall Green Bay
Merubetiri National Park
Banyuwangi, Indonesia

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